THE EXAMINER;

Published Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door but on to the Post Office. TERMS. TWO BUILDARS PER ANNUM, IN AUVANCE. PAUL SEYMOUR, PPALISHAA.

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES. speech of Hon. J.A. Dix, OF NEW YORK,

In the Senate of the United States, June 26, 1848 Ou the Bill to establish a Territorial Govern ment in Oregon.

Mr. Dix said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: During the present session of Congress, propositions have been repeatedly in troduced into the Senate involving the question of slavery. I have abstained from all participa tion is the discussions to which they have given rise, because I considered them an abstract propositions having uo direct practical bearing or effect. The measure before us is of a different cheracter. It contemplates an act of legislation; it proposes a law containing provisions to be eaforced and to control the inhabitants of a district of country more than two hundred thousand square miles in extent. Hy that act we are literally laying the foundation of a future empire. It is a subject eminently practical; and therefore I speak. The questions to which the discussion of the

bill has given rise, are of the highest moment. They coacern the power of Congress over the territory belonging to the United States, and eapecially in respect to slavery in auch territory. Nor is this all. They invoive not only the authority of Congress, under the constitution, tu regulate the domestic concerns of the persons ishabiting or occupying the public domain be-yond the limits of the States, but they may affect for an indefinite period, the social and poitical condition of entire communities. They may vitally concern the prosperity of the future millions who are to till the valleys and cover the hills of Oregon; and it is due to the maguitude of the subject, that it should be discussed with colmacos and without asperity either of

feeling or language. Conducted in such a spirit, discussion, ever If it were uonecessary, could do no harm, however widely we may differ, or however delicate the questions with which it has to deal. Indeed, It is always possible that the very conflict of opin-100 may strike out light and truth, and furnish a basis for an amicable adjustment of differences, which would otherwise have been irreconcileable it may be a vaia hope to expect to harmouise those who are so wide apart; but if it prove a delasion, it may nevertheless be profitable to indulge it. It may, at least, serve to moderate the

tone of discussion. le the course of the debate on this and other kindred topics, various propositious have been distinguished ability. Some of these propositios under different phases. For Instance, has been assumed that the citizens in any State in the l'aion lieve a right to go into any territory belonging to the United States, and take with them whatever is recognised as property by the local law of the State from which they

lik also assumed that the inhabitants of a territory cannot, by any legislative enactment, prerent the citizens of any State in the Union from coming into the territory with whatever the local law of such State recognises as property. These are little else than verbal modifications of the same proposition; or, at least, the sar is a accessary coasequence of the other .the other hand, it is contended that the in-States, have an ioherent right to regulate their ows domestic coacerns for themselves, wherever the jurisdiction of the soil they luhablt may reside, and without being overruled by the sovereiga political power to which they are subor-

There is a queation which lies beyond all these propositions, and which, if it can be satisanswered, mast be decisive of them all, because it includes them all. Ilas Congress the right, under the Constitution, to legislate for the territory of the United States, organise governments for the inhabitants residing in such lerritory, and regulate within it all matters of iscal and domestic concern? I believe this question can be antisfactorily answered in the affirmative; that the power to this aniimited extent can be sustained-let, by contemporaneous expositions of the meaning of the Constitution and the intention of its framers; 2nd, by judicial interpretation; and 3d, by the whole practice of the government, from its foundation

This is the fundamental question I propose first to discuss. I shall lay aside all consideration of subordinate propositions. These necessarily fall , if the other can be established. My purpose is, to attempt to establish it; and in all I have to say I shall endeavor to be strictly argu-

The power of regniating all matters concerning the public domain I think may fairly be considered a necessary lacident to the power of acquiring territory; and this not only in respect to the disposition which may be made of the asked soil, as it has been denominated, but in respect to the classes of persous who are permitted to occupy it, and the conditions of the occupation. I consider this narestricted power as sa inseparable incident of sovereignty, to be exercised by the appreme authority of the organised commanity or State in which it resides .-The power of acquisition is Itself uprestricted by the terms of our social compact, so far as the objects of acquisition are concerned. It is incidental also. It is derived from the power of making war and treaties; and the limits to the exercise of these powers are to be found in fundamental rules and principles applicable to all organised societies.

But I do not, for the purpose of my argumen piace the power on this ground. I assign to it as origin less likely, I think, to be questioned I piece it on that provision of the Constitution which gives Congress "power to dispose of and make all acceptul raies and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to

I um sware that this clause of the constitution has recently received a construction which confinet the action of the Government in respect to the public domeia in the narrowest possible limits-a construction which lenves to Congress the giere right to regulate the mode in which the public land shall be anrveyed, brought into toariei, and sold, without any power to regu-iate the political or monicipal affairs of those who settle upon it, while they are acquiring the requisites usually exacted as conditions of their admission into the Union. This construction is subrersive of every idea of acvereignty in the State (I ase the word in its largest sense) as the owner of the soil. It reduces the government of the United States to the condition of mere individual proprietor of land, without a single attributs of political power. Such a conrequence could never have been contemplated by the framers of the constitution as likely to be drawa from the clause in question. On the contrary, I am satisfied they regarded it as conferring a power of the most pienary anture. I shall esdeavor to niske this apparent to the Senate; the history of the clause of the constitution recessary to look at terred to.

On the 18th of August, 1787, Mr. Madison in-treduced into the Federal Convention, then engaged in framing the Constitution, a series of propositions, in order to be referred to the Commiltee of Detail. Among them were these: To authorise Congress-

"To dispose of the unappropriated lands of the l'aited States." "To institute temporary Governments for new

States arising therein." ()a the 22nd of August, Mr. Rutledge, from the Committee of Detail, made a partial report

ments, which were rejected, the clause was adopt. acquired, that Mr. Madison provounced that ported since the 1st May, 1798, was prohibited; American Insurance Company vs. Canter, (1

ed, Maryland alone dissenting.

It may not distinctly appear, at first glance, portance?"
what Mr. Madiaon designed by the institution of the 3th of the 3 of temporary governments for "new States arising within the nuappropriated lands! It might be supposed that he lutended to provide for their temporary government as States after was used as we now employ thu term territo-

my, as has been said, that it shared the fate of he proposition to confer upon Congress the power to grant charters of incorporation, to ea-tablish a university, and to construct canals, &c. loughng to the United States, it will be removed These propositions were distinctly presented to Congress, and formally, and decidedly negatived y a direct recorded vote, and may be seen by referring to the proceedings of the Convention on the 14th of September.

It was not so with Mr. Madison's proposition a respect to the unappropriated lands of the States. The most that can be said is, hat the Committee was not in favor of it in its original form. There was no vote on it in that form in convention-no rejection. The proposition of Mr. Morria, which is now a part of the ter, intended as a substitute for it. It was adopted almost without opposition. The power it is construed to confer has been exentised from the earliest period in our history. The attention of the conventiun was distinctly drawn to the aubject by Mr. Madison; and, it is difficult to believe that an anthority so general as that of making "all needful rules and regulations" re. pecting the territory belonging to the United States (the term regulation being used at that ime much as we now use the term laws) could have been conferred without question, if it had been intended to withhold the power of providing for the government of the individuals inhabiting It, until it were semitted into the

Ou the lith of July preceding, the Cougress of the Confederation had passed the celebrated ordinance of 1757. In relation to the territors northwest of the Ohio river. This fact could hardly have been unknown to the members of the convention. Congress, it is true, was sitting It may almost be denominated the n New York, while the Convention sat in Philadelphia. I believe the proceedings of both were with closed doors; but the members of the latter were doubtless made acquainted with the proceediags of the fourer. This fact -- the colucieuce in point of time-may have some slight bearing upon the intention of the clause giving Congress power to dispose of, and make needful rules and regulatious respecting the territory longing to the United States.

The opiulon of Mr. Madison has been quoted to prove the illegality of the ordinance of 1787 This being conneded, it cannot, by any supposed consequence or aualogy, have any bearing on the power of legislation by Cougress, under the constitution in respect to the prohibition of alayadvanced; and they have been sustained with ery in the territories of the United States. The ordinance, as we know, was passed by Coagress tions are repetitions of the same general assump- under the Articles of Confederation, though it was ratified by the first Congress which assemquestion of power is concurred, would be wholly inapplicable to the other. liut I hod, and shall endeavor to show, that the very argument in which Mr. Madison devied the nuthority of Cougress, unilet the Articles of confederailon, to pass the ordinance of 1787, had for its object to prove the necessity of such a power in Congress nader the constitution, and that it proceede upon the supposed existence of the nower.

The usual reference to prove the lilegality the ordinance is to the opinion of Mr. Madison ia the thirty-eighth number of the Federalist which was written by him. I will read an habitaats of a territory belonging to the United extract from it referring to the Western terri-

"We may calculate, therefore, that a rich nufertile country, of an area equal to the lababited extent of the Western Staies, will soon becom a national stock. They have begun to render i productive. Congress have nudertaken to de more; they have proceeded to form new States; to erect temporaty governments; to appoint of ficers for them; and to prescribe the condition on which such States shall be admitted into the Confederacy. All this has been done, and done without the least color of constitutional authority."

What was the object of this reference? it to pass a necies commeat upon the conduct of Congress in exceeding its powers? By no means. He adds:

"I mean not, by anything here said, to throw censure on the measures pursued by Congress. am sensible they could not have done other wise. The public interest, the necessity of the case, imposed upon them the task of overleaping their constitutional limits. But is not the facan alarming proof of the danger resulting from a government which does not possess regular owers commensurate to its objects."

The whole article taken together, and no judged by a single extract appears to me to lead almost irresistably to the conclusion that Mr. Madison regarded the new system of govern ment, the Constitution, as supplying defects which had led to ahuse and usurpation un der the old, the Confederation; that he consider ed the former as remedying the very defect which had imposed on Congress the necessity of overleaping the constitutional limits of their power; that he viewed the provision of the Constitution authorising Congress "to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory," of the United States, as conferring the power which, in his opinion Congress had usurped, and as giving legulity under the Constitution, to proceedings which h condemned, under the Confederation as void of constitutional authority.

Happily, sir, we are not left to mere inference n respect to the opinions of Mr. Madiacu on this point. If we turn to the 43d number of the Federalist, also written by bim, we shall find a direct reference to the clause in the constitution concerning the territory of the United States. If there were any doubt before, I think this would dissipate it. He is apeaking of certaln powers conferred on Congress by the constitution. He says: "The oventual establishment of new States seems to have been overicoked by the compilers of that Instrument, [Articles of Confederation.] We have seen the inconvenience of this omission, and the assumption of power into which Congress was led by it. With great propriety, therefore, has the new system supplied the defect."

He next quotes the clause giving Congress power to dispose of, and make all medful rules nd regulatious respecting, the territory" of the United States; and adds, "this is a power of very great importance, and required by considerations similar to those which show the propriety of the former." By the former, is meaut the power of admitting new States intof the Union—a power which he had adverted to as supplying a defect in the Articles of Confederation, and as avoiding the evil of neurping the exercise of an indispensable nuthority. Would he have denominated it "a power of very great importance," If he had regarded it as limited to a merc sale of the public lands? Would be have said that it was "required by considerations sim ilar to those which show the propriety of the former"-the admission of new States-unless he had considered it as having "supplied a defect?" As in the other case to which he had referred, it empowered Congress to do what it had done in respect to the North-western territory without authority? There were other territories besides that North-west of the Ohio to be provided for. South Carolina had ut that very time coded to the United States her interest in the territory east of the Mississippi, now comprised in the States of Mississippi and Alabams: North Carolina and Georgia were expec-

the residue of Mississippi and Alabama. Mr. Madison, in the 38th number of the Federalist, written a year after the ordinance of 1787 was adopted, obviously alludes to those two on Mr. Madison's propositions, and on others and in the submitted by Mr. Pinckney ou the 20th. Mr. were these territories, and that which South Car-Madison's propositions, and the which South Car-Madison's propositions, and the which South Car-Madison's propositions and the submitted by Mr. Pinckney ou the 20th. Mr. of the disposal of the unappropriated lands and lemorary governments to be enicted—how states arising therein, were not reported by the Committee. But, on the 30th of August, respecting the erritory and the constitution, and has down the constitution, and has down the constitution, and has been considered the foundation upon which the erritory and the authority of the United States to be extending population of states to be expected into the territory. In the constitution, and has been considered the foundation upon which the erritory of Orleans.

The 10th section of the act had three providing the erritory and the constitution, and has been considered the foundation upon which the erritory of Orleans.

The 10th section of the act had three providing the erritory. In the erritory and the earnest the erritory. In the constitution, and has been considered the foundation upon which the erritory of Orleans.

The 10th section of the act had three provided the clauses of the constitution, and has been considered the foundation upon which the erritory of Orleans.

The 10th section of the act had three provided in the erritory. In the erritory. In the erritory of Orleans.

The 10th section of the act had three provided in the erritory. In the erritory of Orleans.

The 10th section of the act had three provided in the erritory. In the erritory. In the erritory. In the erritory. In the constitution, and has been considered the foundation upon which the erritory of Orleans.

The 10th section of the act had three provided in the erritory. In the erritory.

ted to cede what now constituten Tenuossee, and

clausa as conferring "a power of very great ins-

If we take these two numbers of the Federalist, (the 38th and the 43d,) the reasonings of which are directly connected by himself, in conjunction with his aubsequent participation in legislative auta, by which the ordinance of 1787 their erection or formation. But those who are was enforced, and similar provisious were applied familiar with the parliamentary phraseology of to other portions of the public domain, his in-that day, will have no doubt that the term States terpretation of the constitution, in respect to the powers of Congress over the territory of the United States cannot be donbted. But, if any iugering doubt should remain in respect to Mr. Madison's opialon as to the right of Congress to legislate in respect to the municipal concerns by his declaration to Congress in 1790, that, though Congress was restricted by the constitution from taking measures to abolish the slave trade, yet thurs were a variety of ways in which it could countenance abolition, "and regulations might be made in relation to the lutroduclion of them [slaves] into the new States to be formed out of the western territory."

I have been thus particular in explaining Mr Madiaon's opinion, not only on account of the high authority which it carries with li, but because, from the mauner in which it has been ciconstitution, was manifestly, from its terms as ted, it might seem to support concinsions which, well as the circumstances and the subject-matin my judgment, derive no strength from i

> Let me now call the attention of the Senate to the acts of Congress by which this construction of the constitution is supported, for the purpose of exhibiting the force it derives from legislative precedents.

1. The ordinance of 1787 was recognised b chapter 8, 1st session, 1st Congress. The preambie recites that "it is requisite certain provisions abould be made." &c., in order that the sald ordinance "may continue to have full effect." There was no division in either house upou its passage. There seems to have been no objection to it. Mr. Madisou's name occurs on the journal of the proceedings of the day or which the bill passed the house, of which he was a member. He was doubtless present, and concurred in the measure.

The first precedent which I cite, has all the force of contemporaneous exposition. It is coeval with the birth of the new government of the framers of the constitution. It is recorded among the earliest acts by which that instrument was put in operation. It is one of the first footsteps by which the movement of the new government is to be traced out of the darkuess in which its dawn was enveloped, into the clear, broad aunlight of its stability and trength. The act was sigued by General

That the ordinance was not deemed by its franers, or by the Congress which continued it in orce, incompatible with any degree of freedom rom restraint, which may be justly claimed as essential to political liberty, is apparent from the terms of the instrument itself. The articles, of which the sixth and last prohibited slavery. were expressly declared to be adopted, "for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon liese republics, their laws and coastitutions bled under this constitution. Any inference are erected; to fix and establish those principles from the proceedings of the one, so far as the las the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governmeuts, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide also for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest." Several considerations suggest themselves in

connection with this subject: i. Neither the framers of the ordinance, no the first Congress considered the perpetual prohibition of slavery in the north-western territory inconsistent with the admission of the States to be formed out of it into the Union on "ar equal footing with the original States." Neither the actual tenure of slaves, nor the right to hold them, could have been considered essential to the full fruition of the political liberty which the States possessed as members of the Union.

2. The prohibition was not considered inousisteat with the terms of cession of the territory by Virginia in 1734, which required that the States to be formed out of it should be "republican States, and admitted members of the ederal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence." These rights of soverelgaty, freedom and independ euce, therefore, which the members of the Federal Union enjoyed, were by the Congress of the Confederation, and the first Congress, deemed fully possessed, aithough the right to hold slaves was prohibited. Virginia concarred in passing the ordinance in the Congress of the Confederation in 1787, and in continuing it in force in the first Congress under the cuustitution in 1789. Whatever doubt there may be as to the original validity of the ordinance, I believe its authority has always been respected by responsible tribumis. I will read a decision from the Suprema Court of Lonisiana, in the case of Merry vs Chexhalder, 8 Martin's reports, (new eriea,) 1399:

Appeal from the Court of the First District. "Porter, J., delivered the opinion of the Court. The sinuff sies in this action to recover his freedom, and from the evidence on record is clearly entitled to it. It was born in the north-western territory since the enact ment of Cougress, in 1787, of the ordinance for the government of that country, according to the 6th article o which there could be therein actuer sinvery nor involuntary servicule. This ordinance fixed forever the characters of the according to the characters of the according to the characters. er of the population in the region over which it is extended, and takes away all foundation from the claim set up a this instance by the defendant. The act of cession by irginia did not deprive Congress of the power to mak ich a regulation.
"it is therefore ordered, siljudged, and decreed, the

e judgment of the district court be affirmed with

This decision was pronounced in 1830, and I fully sustains the view of the subject I have ta-

II. On the 7th of April, 1798, an act was passed for an amicable settlement of limits with the State of Georgis, and anthorizing the estabishment of a government in the Mississippi territory. This act anthorised the President to es-tablish therein a government in all respects aimlar to that in the territory north-west of the Ohio river, excepting the aixth article of the ordinunce of 1787. It then prohibited the importation of slaves into the territory from any place without the limits of the United States .-This act was passed ten years (less a few months) hefore Congress was authorized by the constitution to prohibit the importation of slaves late the States which were originally parties to the Federal compect. This provision of the constitution applied only to the then existing States. It did not extend to the States hereafter to be formed, or to the territories of the United States; a fact of the highest impor-tance, if it is to be regarded as a limitation of

a vested power. The exercise by Congress of the power of prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Mississippi territory from foreign countries, appears to have passed without opposition. I find no division in either House on that chuse of the bill. This fact shows the undisturbed interpre iation put at that day on the constitution of the United States in respect to the powers of Cougress over every matter of domestic concern in the territory belonging to the United States, and specially over the subject of slavery, the most delicate of all. There was a direct exercise by Congress, in respect to the territories, of a power which was positively prohibited in respect to the Status existing at the adoption of the constitution. This act p

tion of the elder Adams. III. At the 1st session of the 6th Congress hap. 41, laws of 1800, an act was passed to divide the territory belonging to the United States, north-west of the Ohio river, lato two separate roveruments. This actoreated a territorial govrnmeet for Indiana, in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the north-west territory. This recedent re-affirms the principles contained in he ordinance. The act was signed by the elder

IV. ()n the 26th of March, 1804, an act was passed dividing foulstana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof. All that part of the territory south of

and, 3. The importation of sieves, except by a reitizen of the United States removing into said da under the treaty with Spain, he says that

When this section was under discussion in the Senate, a motion was made to strike out the last clause, and it was negatived by a vote of 19 to 9. Among the votes in the negative were John lireckenridge and John Brown of Kentacky; Jease Franklin, of North Carolins; James Jacksou, of Georgia; Samuel Smith, of Maryland; Thomas Sumpter, of South Carolina; William II. Wells and Samuel White of Delaware; 8 of the 19 from slaveholding States.

The House Journaldaes not show any opposition to this section.

sition to this section. The vote on the final passege of the bill was 66 year and 21 nays. Of the latter, only 7—one third of the whole number-were from alurehelding States. The territory of Orleans appears to have re

metued subject to these restrictions—at least all but the first-until 1812, when it was erected into a State, with the name of Louisiaua. At least I can find nothing to the contrary. On the 3d March, 1805, an act further providing for the government of the territory was pessed, by which the ordinance of 1787 was applied to it, except the sixth article, prohibiting alsvery forever, and se much of the second paragraph as regulated the desient and distribution of esthe net of March 26, 1804, dividing the territory of Louisians, which was limited in its operation to one year and to the end of the next session of Cougress thereafter, was coutinued in full force until repealed, excepting so far as it was

repugnant to the act of 1805.

The restrictions on the importation of slave. were not repugnant to that act, and they must have been contioued in operation. I state this fact because it had been supposed and asserted that the act of 1804 was repealed the next year, as though Congress had passed it inconsiderate iy, and had thus early become convinced of the ilegality of the restrictions upon slavery which it contained. But the construction of the act of 1505 is so obvious that the repeal cannot be ad mitted without judicial interpretations showing i. I find none. (In the contrary, I find a decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, showing that those restrictions were continued in force. I will read an extract from it to the Senate

"Formerly, while the act dividing Louisiana into tw erritories was in force in this country, slaves, introduce acre in contravention to it, were freed by the operation aw; but that act was merged in the legislative proviswhich were subsequently exacted on the subject of portation of slaves into the United States generally. tiomez vs Bonaevel, 6 Martin's Rep., 656, (Sup. Co.

The general law referred to, went into opera ion on the lat of January, 1808. If, therefore, there was, as this decision shows, a merger in 1808, there could have been no repeal in 1805. There cannot be a stronger case to show the control Congress has exercised over the subject Slavery existed in Louisiana when it was ceded to the United States. Congress did not impose any restriction on the tenure of slaves then held rights of property under the local law which the Juited States had covenanted in the treaty of nession to maintain and protect. Hut Congress not only proceeded, at once, to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but ! belonging to citizens of the United States moving into the territory to become residents. This was to impose restrictions upon its extens even within the territory in which it i visted.

ritories, which Congress did not possess in re spect to the States. It was an anticipation, by our years, of the time at which Congress was authorized to prohibit the importation of slaves into the original States. This act was signed by V. On the 11th January, 180a, an act wa passed establishing the territory of Michigan, with a government 'in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress, pass

was an exercise of power, in respect to the te

ed on the 13th day of July, 1787, for the govern ment of the tertitory of the United States north west of the rivet Ohio." VI. On the 3d of February, 1809, a similar rovernment was established for the territory of

lilimois. These two last nets also passed under Mr. Jefferson's administration. VII. On the 4th of June, 1812, an act was passed "providing for the government of the terntory of Missouri," and the laws and regulations

in force in the district of Louisiana were coninuclin operation. VIII. On the 3d March, 1817, a government was formed for the territory of Alahama, and the tion to their numbers, but merely spreads them States. Without these accessions, the result in laws then in force within it as a part of Mississippi were continued in operation. These acts | ed to be wholly inconsistent with all the receiv- | as in the four New England States referred to. | vere passed under Mr. Madison.

IX. On the 2d March, 1819, the terrilory of Arkansas was formed from the territory of Mis souri, and a government established for it. X. On the 6th March, 1820, the inhabitant of Missouri were authorised to form a constitution and Siate government, and siavery was pro

hibited in all that part of the Territory of Loui siana north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude. In this exercise of legislative power, the greatest latitude is given to the authority claimed under the clause of the constitution respecting the ter ritory of the United States. XI. On the 30th March, 1822, an act wa

passed, "establishing the territorial government of Florida, containing provisions making it unlawful "to import or bring into the said territory from any place without the limits of the United Stales," any slave or slaves. These three acts were passed under Mr. Mor

me's administration. XII. On the 20th of April, 1836, an act wa passed "establishing the territorial government of Wisconsin," securing to the inhabitants "th lights, privileges, and advantages" secured to the people of the north-western territory by the onli nance of 1787, subjecting them to "the condi tions, restrictions, and prohibitions," contained in said ordinance, and extending the laws of the nited Statesover them. This act was signed

XIII. On the 12th June, 1838, a territoria government for lown was established, and the laws of the United States extended over it. Thi act was signed by Mr. Van Buren. And here, Mr. President, I close this rapid spe

cification of legislative precedents, commencing with the first Congress, and running with a current of authority uninterrupted and aimost imop posed, through more than half a century, down to the present day.

By looking through these acts, it will be four that the power of governing the persons occupying the territory belonging to the United State has been exercised by Congress in almost every form, and for a great variety of purposes, muni-cipal as well as political. Officers have beer sppointed, their qualifications prescribed, th right of suffrage, fixed, limited and extended, the descent and distribution of estates regulated courts organized and their powers defined, per sonal rights eccured, and, in general, the whole power of legislation has been controlled by Congress through the supervision it has retained over the laws passed by the legislative assem blies of the tetritories.

Let us now see how far this exercise of legis lative power has been sanctioned by judicial in terpretations. I quoto from decisions of the Su preme Court, the highest judicial tribunal in the United States. That Court, in reference to the

"The power given in this clause is of the mos plenary kind. Rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States: they uecessa nly confer complete jurisdiction. It was neces sary to confer it without limitation, to enable the new government to redeem the piedge giver to the old in relation to the formation and power of the new States."-The Cherokee Nation vs The State of Georgia, 5 Peters, 44.

"The term 'territory,' as here used, is merely descriptive of one kind of property, and is equivalent to the word 'lunds,' and Congress has the same power over it as over any other propert

territory for actual settletaeut, and being at the time of such retnoval botta fide owner of such rise to be a territory of the United States, government to be ed by virtue of that clause in the constitution which empowers Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States."—The United States vs. Gratiot et al., 14 Peters, 537.

"l'ethaps the power of governing a territory elonging to the United States, which has not by ecoming a State, acquired the menns of self government, may result necessarily from the fact that it is not within the jurisdiction of any particular State, and is within the powers and nrisdiction of the United States. The right to govern may be the inevitable consequence of he right to acquireterritory. Whichever may be the source whence the power is derived, its possension is unquestioned."-Chief Justice Marshall; the American Insurance Company vs. Caner, 1 Peters, 542.

I might reter to other decisions of the court, in which the same principle is recognised, though less directly perhaps, but sustaining the same interpretation of the constitution, and giving validity to the legislative precedents I have elted. Writers on constitutional law (Rawle, Sergeaut, Story,) concur in this construction. In short, it is believed that no power exercised under the constitution, of such magnitude as that of governing the territories belonging to the United States, has been more uniformly acquiesced lu from the formution of the government to the present day, and in all its departments, legislative, executive, and judicial. No ayatem of rules would be safe, if its au-

thority could be disputed and overturned, in the face of such comprehensive and long-continued sauctions. Government, law, social and politicai order, would become unatable, nucertain, and worthless, as safeguarda, either to property or life, if their fonadations could be thus sapped and undermined by logical subtilety and refinement-by new versions of the constitution at war with its ancient interpretations, and runuing counter to the whole course of the pubic administration from the earliest periods of

And here, Mr. Fresident, I diamiss the queaion of power. If, as I think, the affirmative is sustained, something, nevertheless, remains to be considered. A power may be possessed, and yet it may not be right to exert it. Its exercise must be instified by considerations of public or private advantage: it must not work either pubile or private wrong. I propose to consider it under this aspect.

n regard to private laterests excepting thiswith slavery where it exists-no restriction on the exercise of private or personal rights within arms, but by the arts of peace. In whatever the sphere of the local laws under which they or whether their introduction shall be prohibit- of all. If shades of variety exists in the intelto prohibit their introduction from the States of extreme views of the subject. I shall, therefore, races by peculiarities not to be mistaken. the Union, excepting when necompanying and consider it only in its bearing upon great public

> to strike out the 12th section, which aubstan-Oregon. But it is made su more particularly by

> sissippi, [Mr. Davis] which providea-"I'hat nothing contained in this act shall be domestic slavery in said territory whilst it reted States."

I understand this as an assertion of the right to carry slaves into Oregon both against the in- pleted. terference of Congress, and the desire of the inhabitants to exclude them. I understand it as very into Oregon. This is extension, and ugainst the wishes of the lubisbitants who have of the New England States-Vermont, New prohibited its introduction. Let me, then, pre-

subject of extension. wider limits believe that such extension pro- period; but this was doubtless due to tho immimotes the multiplication of alavea. On the other hand, it is contended that it makes no addiover a broader surface. This position is believed laws of population. The tendency of the human race is to increase in a compound ratio and must continue to be, an inferior caste in the of the extent and productiveness of the anrince north. It counts nothing in the estimate, physon which it is sustained. The highest possible | ical or intellectual, of the strength of the body impulse is given to this increase in an nuoccu- politic, Even when the forms of its admission pied country, distinguished for its fertility, and to the privileges of freemen are complete, it is an offering certain rewards for the products of la- excluded class. Let the liberal and the humane bor. This is the character of our own seil do what they may, they cannot change the nn- few had been brought in; further importations Wherever slave labor can be carried, it will, for siterable law of its deatiny. Public opinion at a time, be productive. Missouri affords a strong the north-call it prejudice, if you will-preillustration of the truth of this proposition. That State lies wholly north of 36, 30 minutes north latitude, excepting a strip about thirty miles wide on the Mississippi, running down to the thirty-sixth purallel, and yet, though so far same footing so whites in the exercise of the north, slavery made rapid progress there after elective franchise. Illinois and Connecticut her admission into the Union. By the census of i820, there were 10,222 siaves; in 1830, 21,-320, an increase of one hundred and forty per cent. iu ten years; and in 1840, 58,240, as in crease of one hundred and thirty-five per cent. lu ten years. For several years, the siave population increased more rapidly than the free. ail new and fertile soils, where the demands for labor are urgent this will be the inevitable resuit. 'The unitiplication of the haman species is governed by laws as inflexible and certain as am not sure that this fact is as supported by those which govern the reproduction of vegetable life. In both the stimulna, whatever it may be, constitutes the law of the increase. I am aware that the ratio of increase in Missonri. both in respect to the white and the black race, was materially modified by immigration; and to class, do not multiply, and perhaps are not rethat extent the result is independent of the ap- produced. plication of the principle I have stated. But it can hardly be denied that anriace, productly surface, is the great element in our extension. It is this alone which has carried the ratio of one increase far beyond that of any other people.— ing to the public prosperity or strength, and enif we had been restricted to the area of the larging the basis of human degradation and sufincrease far beyond that of any other people .thirteen original States, how different would fering? have been the result of our decennial enumeratlons! The same principle governs the white and the hlack races. The laws of labor, aubsleteuce, and population, act on both, though If these conclusions are just, an enlargement of the aurface over which alavery is spread car- in the vast accessions annually made to our

not everywhere with the same intensity. tiplication in point of number. The two propositiona caunot be legitimately separated either in reasoning or in practice. In this view of the subject, the extension of slavery is a reproduction of the original responsibility of introducing it; and in this respect it has a moral bear ing, to which the great mass of the community cannot be Indifferent.

no view of the subject would be complete which overlooks the part we are performing in the great movement of civilized society, on both sides of the Atlantic. Let us turn our attention to some of the considerations which suggest themselves in connection with this point. It requires no powers of prophecy to fortell that we are destined to apread ourselves over the greater portion of the American continent on this side the great lakes—south to the densely peopled portions of Mexico, and west to the Pacific. Nor is it an idle dream of the imagination to forces in our registed as a far as in us lies, that this new material is made to conform to the political organization, of which it is to become an integral part. I have aiways believed this object would be best sccomplished by a liberal policy. The Federal Government that the present—by establishing schools, by the remaining present described in Congress, may be referred.—The State Governments upon the application of labor and capital, and by emancipating industry, under all its forms, from the shackles of provided as the present day, it derives little apport from republican sources then. It was brought furward by Mr. Tracy, an abie and respectable fedoralist tion to foresee in our political organization, the foundations of an empire increasing more rap idly, and destined to expand to broader limits

ciety so calculated to exalt it as the spectacle wa present-receiving into the bonds of frieadship, and admitting to the rights of citizenship, the surplus of the over-peopled and over-governed countries of Enrope. These sunual additions constitute an element of no inconsiderable force iu the ratio of our progression. In the last querter of a ceutury-about the period we take for a duplication of our numbers-we have received from the United Kingdom of Great Britaln and Ireland alone, nearly a million of immigrants; and from continental Enrope we have had large additions. These drains on the one hand, and necessions on the other, are not only likely to continue, but to increase in force. A surplus population, provided for by emigration, ia certain to be regularly produced. Europe, therefore, will not be numerically weakened by these annual drains, even though they should be indefinitely angmented; and every addition to our numbers trom abroad renders the force of African race to territories in which no anch no immigration more intense, by relaxing the ties which blnd to their native soil the kindred multitudes left behind.

For an indefinite period, then, we may calenlate on large and constastly increasing additions to our population by immigration; and the matural multiplication of our own people, under tained in a soil of extraordinary fertility, and in the superabundant supply of food, will doubties maintain our past rate of increase, and give us, at the close of the present century, a hundred miliiona of inhabitants.

One of the most interesting and important roblems, both for the American atatesman and races this vast population shall consist; for on stitute, and their ability to maintain such a form ings of political liberty, and an advanced civil-

In a general survey of the races by which the peopled, though the varieties are infinite, there are but four grand divisions—the Asiatic, the Caucasian, the Ethiopian, and the the extent that they coatribute to supply the de-Indian. The whole surface of Europe, with some inconsiderable exceptions, is occupied by in New York were to be withdrawn, their places the Caucasian rece-by the descendants of the exergetic and independent hordes, which, from the shores of the Caspian, spread themselves over Germany, and uitimately over western Europe, and laid the foundations of nearly all disamplifications and laboring under civil the civilization the world contains. From this And, in the first place, I intend to say nothing Indo-tiermanic or Cancasian race we are onrseives descended; and we are doing for the New that there is no proposition before us to interfere World what they did not for the Oid—aprending terest in this question, first as a member of the ourselves over and subduing it-not, indeed, by common Union, and next as a community in portion of Europe emigration to the United arise. The question before us is, whether slaves States takes its rise, it brings with it homogenshall be permitted to be latroduced into Oregon, cous currents. The same blood fills the veins by an act, by inaction, by acquiescence, express ed. It is a remote territory generally conceded lectual and physical characteristics of the mul-(though in this I do not concur, as I shall here- titudes who come among us, it is to be traced to in the territory; that might have impaired vested after explain more fully) as not likely to be oc- the influences which diversities of soil, climate, in the climate or productions of Oregon, which cupied by slaves, if they were allowed to be snd government have exerted upon them in the requires the labor of blacks. If this be so, slavmitted to be unfit for slave labor must divest the has been cast. In the great outlines of this the competition with free labor. Notwithstandquestion of all practical infringement of private physiognomy, animal and morai, they are idenrights, even in the estimation of those who take tical; and they are distinguishable from all other itself out in districts to which it is not indispen-

I believe it to be in the order of l'rovidence. that the contineat of North America, with the brought under cultivation, and where there is Mr. President, I consider this question, in the exception, perhaps, of some inconsiderable disform it has assumed, as involving the extension tricts, is ultimately to be peopled by the same rary purpose—with the assurance that it must of slavery. I consider it so under the motion race which has overspread Europe, and made it what it is in science, in art, in civilization, and tially prohibits the autroduction of alayes into in morals. We may, by a misapplication of the means at our command, thwart for a season the and to make the prohibition absolute? the amendment offered by my friend from Mis- divine purpose-we may postpone the consumation of the end we have to accomplish, but the deeply-seated causes which are at work will ulso coastrned as to authorise the prohibition of timately triumph over all obstacles. Years, possibly centuries-(and what are centures in the sibly centuries may be necessary to complete this process; but it must, in the end, be com-

I believe it may be satisfactorily shown that the free black population in the northern States doubt whether it is fully reproduced. In four Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut-the sent some considerations concerning this whole black population, from 1920 to 1840, materially decreased. In New York, Massachasetts, and Those who oppose the extension of slavery to Maine, there was an increase during the same these States would probably have been the same Under the most favorable circumstances, it is, sents an insuperable barrier against its elevation in the social scale. My own State has recently, by a majority of about one humilred and have, I believe, done the same thing by decided votes. A class thus degraded will not muitiply. This is the first step in retrogradation. The second aimost certainly follows. It will not be reproduced; and ln n few generations, the process of extinction is performed. Nor is it the work of luhumanity or wrong. It is the slow but certain process of nature, working out her ends by laws so stendy, and yet so silent, that her operation is only seen in their results. statistical data that it can be settled beyond doubt. If it were, it might solve a great probiem in population in the L'nited States-a prob- of the whole community. I have always relem full of consequence and of instruction for our guidance—the manamitted blacks, as a

> Is it the part of wisdom or humanity to promote the extension or increase of a race, which has its destiny written in characters not to be mistaken or effaced—an extension adding notin- of the thirteen original States, trained

What is the true policy of the country, looking to its rapid growth and to the steady extensiou of our people over the naoccupied portious of this continent? Sir, there is a grave cause for reflection in the unexampled increase of our population by its inherent force, and still more ries with it, by force of invincible laws, a mul- numbers by immigration. The public order tiplication of the race held in bondage; in other and prosperity depend in some degree on giving words, a substantial increase of the number of to these accessious, foreign and domestic, a naislaves. Extension in respect to aurface is mni- form and homogeneous character. We could not divert the current of immigration if we were disposed to do what every dictate of hnmanity repels and condemns. It is in the vast and fertile epacea of the West that our own descendants, as well as the oppressed and needy multitudes of the Old World must find the food they require, and the rewards for labor, which are necessary to give them the spirit and the into dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States, says:

> privilege and monopoly. If we were to look to the rapid increase of our ternal accessions—accessions annually increas-ing and with a constantly accelerated force—I

arts of peace, and to accelerate the merch of policy of peopling this continent by the high-race in the order of intellectual and physics. endowment, there can be no difference ion. No mun can hesitate to say condition of this continent, in all that con its government, morals, civilization, prostreagth, and productiveness, would be likely to be promoted by peopling it with mace from which we are aprung, or with the descendants of the Ethlop and the Caffre. Then may be portions of the southern States in which the climate and objects of entitivation require the labor of blacks. I pass by all considerations of this character, for an obvious reason. I there are portions of this Union which can only be caltivated by the African race, they are ombraced within the territorial boundaries of ocganized States, over whose domestic condition and relations the federal government has no control. The question concerns only them, and I forbear to touch it. But admitting the neces sity of slave labor there, the admission furnishes no argument in favor of the extension of the

> cessity exists. The character of the population, by which this continent is to be occupied, is a subject of vital importance to evary section of the Union. The atrength of the whole is concerned, and with its strength its security from external agsesion and intestine disorder and visience.he nearer the great body of our peoplethe more likely we shall be to maintain internal tranquility is peace, and bring to the common support in war the united strength of all.

A degraded class is always, and must be by force of immutable laws, an element of insecurphilosopher, is to determine of what race or ity and weakness. I will not say that the north is as much interested in this question as the the solution which intere generations shall give south. But we have a very deep interest in it. o it, will essentially depend the prosperity af Mannmitted slaves come to us in coasiderable the community or communities they will conof any discoaragements we may oppose, and of government as shall secure to them the bles- without the aid of compulsory legislation on the part of the States in which they are manmitted. All auch additions to our numbers are in the highest degree undesirable. They add nothing to our strength, moral or physical; and sa we fill up, their tendency is to exclude whites to mand for labor. If the fifty thousand free blacks would be filled by an equal supply of white laborers. Our strength and our prosperity would disqualifications, and excluded, by the force of opinion, from all share in the concerns of government. We desire and used independent, not some respect independent and sovereign. In both relations it concerns our permanent welor implied-to the extension of slavery to re gions in which it does not now exist.

nt sections of Enrope in which their lot ery, if introduced, would gradually give way h sably necessary, it will be profitable for a time in new countries where there are lands to be an argent demand for labor. But for a tempoeventually be eradicated-would it not be nujust and unwise, considering the question in its political bearing alone, to decline to exalt it,

Gentlemen have said this is not a practical question-that slaves will never be taken to regon. With all defference to their opinions, I differ with them totally. I believe, if permitted, slaves would be carried there, and that slavmains in the condition of a territory of the Uni- history of nations and empires?)—I say posland or Virginia. The Pacific coast is totally different in temperature from the Atlantic. It is far milder. Lines of equal temperatureisothermal lines, as they are technically denomiinated-traverse the aurface of the earth in maiutaluing the right to introduce domestic sla. does not increase by its own inherent force. I curves of varied eccentricity in reference to the parallels of latitude. The enrves are nowhers, perhaps, greater than on this continent. In the latitude of Nova Scotia, which is board for nearly half the year in fetters of ice, snow on the Pacific does not lie more than three or four weeks. In the valley of the Wilhametto, above the 45th degree of north latitude—the parallel gration of manumitted blacks from the aonth, of Montreal—grass grows the whole winter, and finding their way to the priacipal commercial cattle are rarely if ever housed. Green peasure eaten at Oregon city, in the same parallel, at Christmas. Where is the corresponding climate to be found on this side of the continent? Where we sit-near the 39th? No, sir, far to the South of us. The latitude of Georgia gives on the Pacific a tropical climate.

When I say this is a practical question, I do not rely on reasoning alone. The prohibition of slavery in the laws of Oregon was adopted for the express purpose of excluding slaves. A were expected; and it was with a view to out a stop to them that the prohibitory act was pas-

Shall we then refuse to ratify this prohibitlon? Are we unwilling to extend to the inhabitants of Oregon a privilege they ask for themselves? Shall we, by our judgment solemniy pronounced here, deciare that the territory of Oregon shall be open to the introduction of slaves, unless the people, through their Legislative Assembly, re-enset the prohibition? might go further, and ask, in reference to a proposed amendment, whether we are prepared to say, against the wishes of the inhabitants, that the introduction of slavery Into Oregon shall not

be probibited? Mr. President, I desire it not to be understood, in patting these inquiries, that I am in favor of leaving to the inhabitants of territories the decision of a question, not only affecting them, but of vital importance to the prosperity garded it as one of the high duties of the federal government to give direction and shape to the institutions of the inhabitants of a territory while preparing themselves for admission into the Union. This temporary subordination was deemed necessary for the North-west territory, even though settled by the namixed population government and the exercise of political rights under institutions of the most fanitiess charact ter. How much more necessary is such a aupervision now, when territories are becoming annexed to the Union inhabited by the mou heterogeneous races, and wholly nursed to the eajoyment or exercise of rational freedom?

An honorable senator from North Carolina Mr. Badger,) denominated this submission of power to the inhabitants of the territories a republican measure, or as in accordance with the genins of our republican institutions. Sir, it was not so considered in former times—in the ear-lier and better days of the republic. Let me state some historical facts tenching this quee

In 1805, an act was passed for the govern-ment of the territory of Orleans. While the bill was under discussion in the Senate, certain amendments were offered, the effect of which would have been to give the inhabitants of the territory of Orleans the management of their

from Connectiont.
On the division, which was called on his moown population alone, without reference to ex-ternal accessions—accessions annually increas—his amendments, it received but eight votes, inThe press of matter compels us to leave

out the commercial news. We shall take care this does not happen again.

Look Out. The Emperor of Russia proposes to abolish

seridom in Russia! It is said, that he is resolved in the late outbreak in Paris there was no des upon tt, and will have his way.

Some of the Grand Dukes oppose the step estnestly. "The serfs are not prepared for treedom:" "they must be educated," &c., these att the objections made to their emancipation. young noble replies: "Serfdom is wrong. Do right, and you begin to educate. Free the serfs, and you put them in a condition where they can fit themselves for freedom. - But keep them enslaved, and they will never be prepared-never educated." The Czar sympathises and agrees with him.

Will the South be behind this despot? Will it felter with such an example before it?

Think of it.

Go and ask pay one, "if he does not wish to make his friends happy around him," and he will of philosophers and philanthropasts who dream of reply eagerly, "Yes; by all means."

most selfish would desire this. And if, further, we were to seek out the hard and harsh man, and say la him atmould you must "of oppress your kith-and kin?" he would indignantly respond, "No-never."

sertion is not true.

Whatever stops mental growth, or whoever er before was such uncalculating slaughter so retards it, must be regarded as the worst foe of tong persevered in unless there was some very society. Bring the matter home. You, father, are authoritatively told, with all your means, heart to dieds of daring. The four thousand that the boys and girls whom you love more than infe-your own children-shall not be educated; Terror, have lost their pre-eminence in guilt now that their minds must remain uncultivated, and that this recent carnage of len, lifteen, or twenty kept forever in ignorance. What would be your thousand Parisians has amazed the world. feeling? Remonstrances, strong, carnest, overpowering, would rise to your hips, and your arms norant and dissolute people who crave excite. would be nerved, instantly, to strike at the des- ment, and are willing to umbrace any cause, howpot who should issue so inhuman n decree. Well, ever desperate, in order to throw off for awhile tf society acts in a way to produce this result tha lethargy which oppresses them. However upon large bodies of its citizens, is not the wrong slight the hope of gain may be, such creatures as great? is not the suffering greater? and ought will embark in crazy crusades against the estabnot the wrong doers to be called to strict account? Hished order of things. Every-day life is too Escape from the reasoning, if you can.

Turn, then, to the effect of slavery, in this

fund-means that would be deemed ample above their miserable condition, to lift them procession exceeded anything before seen in the uoblest works." to educate every child in the Commonwealth. Is and brighter atmosphere, where new hopes may throp is spokan of by all as one of rare eloit so employed? Not a dollar of it, scarcely. The dawn upon them, is an object towards which the quenca and ability. State, indeed, has used this fund for other mat. loftiest and most expanded philanthrophy may ters-has violated a sucred trust, too, in doing well be directed. The light of knowledge ought it. And what is the excuse? That the popula- to be sent into the dark abodes of ignarance, and tion in many counties is so thin, and so ignorant the cheering promises of religion should be profin others, as to render an effective school system fered to such as look only to the gratification of States. out of the question. Would this reasoning be sensual appetites for happiness. The young held just in New York? Would any State in should be rescued from the haunts of iniquity New England listen to it for a moment? The and enlightened with respect to duty, and right, ples of ignorance would be the strongest ples for and truth; before their sonis become incrusted action. The public would say, and say truly, cessity for schools—and school-masters—while we have the means, and know our duty, they must be employed in educating the masseseducating every child whose parents wish it."

Why is this not done, or attempted to be done, in Kentucky?

Slavery is the obstacle. That alone prevents it. Is that obstacle beyond our control? No citazen will affirm that such is the fact. Who, then is responsible for the lamentable ignorance which prevails in Kentucky among so many of our people? They who uphold this obstacle-who cling is, the Government will probably be better able to alavery, and declare they will not ahandon it. to maintalu itself, for it is scurcely to be expect- or only 7,153 more in the free than the slave di And if the masses understool-if the white ed that deeper or more comprehensive hostility vision. This trifling excess of only 7,153 in adults who cannot read and write, only knew how they are kept down, and who does it, think proved its ability to suppress the best concerted 1840, and I calculate that at this time (1848) it you they would or ought to submit to it? Make the case your own-apply it to your own family, and answer.

The Insurrection in Paris.

in the history of the French people. A hateful may be the case, but we must confess that the eelebrity, like that which keeps the memory of are among the darkest days that blacken the annals of our race; days contra-distinguished from nader which France may be both free and hop- counity. other days by the pro-eminence of the crimes Pywhich they witnessed.

havor of battle fields, that ordinary accounts of ing, as we do, in the great doctrine of progress, ion, had increased in 50 years to 4,930,529 in slaughter, however terrific, fail to strike their we feel the buoyancy of hope, even while we 1840, when there were only 4,632,640 white perhearts with horror, or even to ruffle the smooth current of their feedings. Something extraordinary in the way of bloodshed is necessary to may be saved the disgrace of further bloodshed, souse and to excite them. Had ten or twenty and that the noble work of social and political The difference of population in the two divis thousand men perished on some battle-field reform may go on towards completion andisturb. 10ns, will, we believe continue to increase here where hostile nations contended for victory, the account would have been so like hundreds of others with which the minds of alt seaders of histo- The National Assembly of France has ap- scttled in Texas, since the annexation, are opposite ry are familiar, that it would not have disturbed pointed a committee to laquira into the causes ed to slavery. It will be difficult permanently to establish slavery in those parts of Mexico which their tranquility. But when as many men liv. of the late insurrection. When their report is may be ceded by treaty to the United States, as which is not graced by the usual apology for legalized murders, every cheek turns pale, and we of the misguided and guilty nieu who participa- and has been opposed to the spirit and comfeel that so stupendous an atrocity, such wide ted in the late sad scenes. Until then, perhaps The sentiment of treedom in opposition to slave. spread woe, such awful crime, ought to hornfy It were better to withold any final judgment in ry, in all the free States, has vastly increased in

people had very recently instituted, and which the lights now on our mind, we cannot but re- the institution itself, as well as its dangers and to promote the welfare of these who rebelled corded in history. against it and sought to put it down at any cost of blood. The insurgents were animated by an infuriated zeal to destroy an agency which was intent on their highest good. Tens of thousands of men banded themselves together, and arrayed great many persons in tattered garments, and tion, and of all that is good in the civilized world, of men banded themselves together, and arrayed great many persons in tattered garments, and tion, and or an distribute against a govern-themselves in warlike attitude against ment eminently popular in all its features, a gov- ance, walking along the streets. The next day, and in the high places of success. And against whom were all these for. residents of the same city, men actuated with the thing now wore a mournful and distressed ap-

Now, if an army of foreigners, bent on the bjugation of the people, had entered Paris, no ness of years. Not a few of those trhose hearts one would have wondered at the conduct of its had been "burning with high hope," were now ders. No one felt surprised that the Parisians up her abode by many a desolate fireside. In States, will in illsposed to uphold slavery in any in February last, rose in their might and over-many a breast the evenues for the entrance of part of the North American States; they will be threw the government of Louis Phillippe, be- joy were shut up forever. cause it had falsified its pledges, and had become

But when we think of the moral tyrannical and insupportably appressive. In that has come over many a soul, how much rapre grees from the slave States in each decenial pethese facts men generally recognize a legitimate melancholy a scene presents itself! The seeds riod from 1793 to 1833. And, even to mustal of vice have germinated in many a heart, and instify such outbreaks when aimed at the de-instify such outbreaks when aimed at the de-struction of systems that have become intolera-terfruit. These are the trophies of war! The ble. So also, if the rights of conscience had ravages of pestilence and famine are dreadful; but when we look upon what war has done, we must exclaim

source of popular indignation, and are mone to

been invaded and trampled on by an unscrupu-

ous engine of despotism, and had the sufferers

hen risen and in fleree conflict destroyed the ha-

ted oppression and its supporters, no one would

have expressed amazement, because in such a

cause there is a holy edject to be secured. But

potism, civil or ecclesiastical, of which the peo-

ple were weary, to be put down. The rovem

ment sympathised thoroughly with the people

and its benignant ministrations were intended

for the benefit of that particular class, who

sought its overthiow. If the condemned fiends

of Pandemonium had been suffered to visit earth

for the purpose of promoting atrocities gladden-

ing to their hearts, we should have expected pre-

risely such a revolt and such scenes as have

clothed the city of Paris in mourning. But be-

forethe horrors of this revolt took place, no one

would have so far prosumed on the stupidity and

nounced such scenes possible. This insurrec-

are well calculated to confound the speculations

murders of the guillotine during the Reign of

In all large cities there are messes of idle, ig-

By no means, however, would we despair of

The Soldlers Return.

A few days since wa happened to be in s

"Man is to man the surest deadliest loe!" The 'light on Glory's plume' is false indeed, for it is the light of burning cities reflected from

seas of blood.

There it to: Passing along the street one day, and talking bout the prospect, and the real difficulty there vasin slave States, either for the laborer to rise, and the director of labor to make great progress the question was asked, "what is the cause?" and a mechanic friend, pointing to two slaves doing certain work, replied, "there it is." He feit it. Not only was the work poorly done, but worse yet, it prevented white laborers from doing it; and from improving their condition, as it should be rainroved. Capitalist! who suffers? Citizen! who mays? You-you, and yours! Your capital would to larger-your industry more profwickedness of the human heart as to have proitable-your progress, socially, morally, economically, surer-were all mound you free. There

Imperiunt Decision. The supremu court of Pennsylvania recently an early millenial pericd. The cold-blooded fe-We shall hardly find an exception. Even the rocity of Tamerlane and Genghis Kahn, centu- decided upon the constitutionality of the laws enries ago, the ruthlessness with which they spread joining the observance of Sunday as a day of rest with fire and sword, havor and min in everydi. from labor, 'The facts of the onse are, briefly, rection, was scarcely more devilish than that ex. that a man named Specht, a farmer and a Sevhibited by the Pansian members. The bar- enth Day Bartist, residing in Franklin county. barities of these Asiatic conquerors sprung from was indicted for pursuing his ordinary avoca And yet, every man who sustains slavery, to insetiable lust of conquest which has in all ages tions on Sunday—such as hauling out manure some extent mars the happiness of others, and signalized itself by the perpetration of the most &c .- and fined by the court. He appealed to the anjures and oppresses them, unwittingly it may startling crimes, and are therefore capable of ex- supreme court, mainly, it would seem, to test be, in the saddest way. Does any one doubt planation. The awful iniquity of the Parislan for hissect, the constitutionality of the law un this fact? Let him consider. Look at the con- populace, who, for four days rioted in the blood der which he was fined. The opinion of the sequences of slavery, and say whether the ar- of thousands of their friends and neighbors is court was delivered by Judge Bell, and is concluwithout parallel on the pages of history, for nev- sive in favor of the constitutionality of the law

Meeting of Bishops.

The venerable Bishop Soule, long a faithful la orer in, and an ornament of the Methodist Epis pal church, and now, under the plan of sepa ration, a bishon of the Southern section of tha nomination, has, by the advice of the com sioners and others representing the Southern church at the late general conference of the forthera, convened a meeting of the bishops, minishoners, and others appointed by the South, at Louisville, Ky., on the 6th of Septem-Northern general conference.

National Monument. The ceremonies in laying the corner stone of tome for such hot and reatless beings. They

> The tale to be told by the statistics of 1850, will show a large decline of power in the slave.

The number of Representatives in the House of Representatives must be greatly diminished, and in every way the South will be weakened. Do you doubt this, reader? If so, read and with vice and crime. In our own happy coun-

try this is practicable; and yet, oven here, thou- letter from Jeese Chickering: FREEMAN HUNT, Esq.-My DEAR SIR:-In: sands and tens of thousands are suffered to grow nversation with you a few days since, we were up in ignorance and destitution, the certain forerunners of crime. That our country may not try, winch bore on the subject of slavery, and be disgraced by scenes which shall appal the which seemed to be of importance, as tending t stoutest hearts, the young should be rescued show that the cause of freedom has been thus lar from all loathsome places, and brought within gain more and more strength hereafter. Permit essentially increasing in strength, and is likely to reach of influences which will establish in them ine to state these facts more in detail, and with spirit land, and the origin of his tace. For every more distinctness. hopes and desires of a life consecrated to well-

And first, in respect to the population of the States; as distinguished by the existence of Since the failure of this well-planned and slavery, and by its prohibition. The whole pop nost wonderfully sustained insurrection in Par | ulation of the United States in 1790 was 3,929, schemes of its enemies, it will not be likely to4,000,000. The natural increase in the free hereafter to encounter any very formidable op- States has been greater than in the slave States position. The malcontents, too, will learn from and besides, fourth-lifths of the emigrants from foreign countries, go rnto the free Stales. These the sad experience of last month, enough of the power of the Government to assure them that tion of the free States are likely to continue here The 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th days of June of inevitable destruction awaits all armed hostility after. And it is not improbable that before many the present year, are destined to be memorable that may be arrayed against it. Such, we hope, years inve elapsed, some of the slave States wi iate scenes have shaken our faith and the trust- 887 to 2,605, and in Maryland from 103,1136 to St. Bartholomew's day fresh in the minds of ing hopeliness with which we have contemplated 89,737. It should be borne in mind that during men, will forever be associated with them. They the efforts of the French philanthrophits and po- the lirst 18 years to 1808, the importation of slaves was ullowed, and this tended to sustain

The white population of the United States in 1790 was 3, 172, 534, of whom 1,371,483 belong-Men are so accustomed to read of the sad any true system of reform anywhere. BelievThe excess of 629,558 in 1790 in the free divis regard to the conduct of those concerned in the fervor and in decisive expression, and in the months this sentiment has manifested itself, and received encouragement and support the more neighboring town, where we saw several gentle-subject from the consideration of European govmen in military dresses. We also observed a emments. The voice of christianity, of civiliza-

ted to precisely the same interests which were the coldiers heads; no martial fire gleamed from be constantly increasing at each decenial epoch, dear to the hearts of the insurgents! In this their eyes; none of the glow of health was seen for the natural lucrease of the federal or repreview, how purely malignant, or how entirely on their equalid features; the dram and fife had lost their insurrection in Paris lost their inspiring tones, and seemed to utter only countries, and of the immigrants from foreign countries, disappear before the insurrection of the immigrants from foreign countries, and whose number amount to white man:"

A few months had worked out the wretched- between three and four hundred thousand anmully,) go into the free States to swell their population. It can hardly be supposed that either the English, Scotch, lish or therman citizens, if they had risen up against the inva-mouldering cold and low. Sorrow had taken or their children, when domiciled in the free

> n the side of freedom. There has been almost a constant decrease of the proportions of the representatives in Contills decreasing proportion, it has so happened that there have have been nearly 3,000 more va-

1793 to 1833 And further the number of voters in the United States in 1844, was about 3,000,000-it now is nearly three and a half millions. It has been estimated that the number of slaveholders is about 300,000, or not more then a thirtieth part of that of the voters. Some think that of these slaveholders, only about 100,000 are voters-1

It may be here stated that he the choice of Presidential electors in 1836, 1840, and 1844, the number of votes cast in the slave States, including the probable aumbers in South Carolina, where the choice was made by the Legislature, was only about 30 per cent of the whole num-ber, while in the free States it was about 10 per ceut. The number of watte persons in the two divisions of the States, was in 1849, 32.45 per cent., and 67 46 per cents respectively—the right of suffraga below more extended among the whites in the free than to the slave States.

Let the above facts be duly considered, and though the time of emincipation may be de-layed, the event can heally be posipoued many years before the constitutional power of the General Government will be exercised by thosa who will seek to limit, and will limit slavery where it is, and will check its farther axteusion.

Truly yours, JESSE CHICKERING.

Steambont Milwrukle Wrecked. The Steamboat Milwankie, from Cincinnat for St. Lonis, in passing over the falls on the 14th fust, took a sliver on the pilot, and struck the rocks in the Indiana schute, which caused her to sink inquestiately. The cargo may be saved in a much damaged condition, but the hoat is a total loss. No lives lost.

From St. Lanis. The rivers are all falling.

Tha steamer Martha arrived at the mouth o Yellow Stone, loaded with furs. At Yancton ber, for consultation upon the proceedings of the village she was fired upon by the Indians, and one man killed.

Beath of Judge Schotson

The l'etersburg Intelligeneer of the 4th anrespect upon the minds of our laboring citi- gognes, and enlist heartily in any enterprise imposing. A vast concourse attended from the morning of the 2d inst., in the 47th year of his

The First Horn

dreams, and make theories, on the subject, "Wherefore?" do you ask. Because we love know all we cour of it.

The feeling is just. The dead live. Death is he pathway to life. We stand over the bier and look at the pale face, and the lifeless form. and wrep, as if there were no hope. Yet the fountain gush lorth. They tell of our love to God and man, and as such are divine witnesses

of the lagher, holier life. The poor Indian, wild in his dreams, and wilder yet in his action, is full of poetic talk of the thing he has an emblem. Not a brave deed is done-not a suffering encounterd-that is not embalined in poetry. Their prophets seem often to antic pate what will be, and always to expect pride, tyranny, and often cruelty are early 897, of whim 1,961,372 belonged to the slave for their race higher hopes and a higher destiny. Onetheola affirms that the Indian was made be forc the white man, but that the white man will private guitt, insinuate nothing against those against it can possibly be organised. Having 1790, in 50 years had increased to 2,400,592 in doom the race to degradation and death on earth, thrown in the midst of these corrupting influenbut that when all are dead, the red man will be ces, that is not known and read of all men. what first in the spirit-land. But the Seminole proph. tread the soil of the South. Our appent is to et, Nehemathia, gives the following tradition as your own knowledge; your every-day observathe most general among the tubes as to the origin tions furnish melancholy proofs of the demoraliof the different races:

In the progress of the myonation at Camp Moultric in 1823, between the U.S. Commi sioners and the Indians, it became important to ascertain the population of the Seminote nation By request, a census was handed in by the cluefs and on the Commissioners asking it the state meut embraced the blacks, who were slaves, there was so violent a burst of indignation from Nehemathla as to require rejoinder and reproofrom those who represented the United States. On explaining the motive of the inquiry, however, that the commissioners, in the allutment of territory, were desirous of providing for the negro as well as the Indian, Nehemathla was reconci led to the supposed indignity east upon his people, and the negotiation proceeded and terminated harmoniously. On the exchange of docuthe head chiefs of the Seminoles at an entertainment. On the removal of the cloth, (for Nehe the morning, in which he had exhibited so much with the Great Spirit, and that if agreeable to the sioners, it would be gratifying to him his revealments the only apology he had to offer

idered a member of the Red Family The wise man commenced In the beginning, the Great Spirit made this earth, and he was pleased with its hunting grounds, its rich soils, its mountains and valleys One peculiarity, and a very striking peculiarity it is too, in the recent insurrection in Paris is,
it was directed against a government which the ity it is too, in the recent insurrection in Paris is, source in ignorance and folly rather than in States, where even the supporters of stavely are beings, into whom he had blown the brenth of beings, and the brenth of beings, and the brenth of beings and the brenth of brenth of beings and the brenth of beings and the brenth of beings and the brenth of brent has been marked by an extraordinary solicitude gard it as one of the mest appalling events reto promote the welfare of those who rebelled corded in history tion, he was not altogether reconciled to the Red Skin. He returned for seven days more to his lators, and the result was the White Man. He gastest with admiration upon this last as the per ction of his works. But the negro and the Indian were still alive; and what was to be done to promote harmony and preserve peace. The rices of human beings, at the same time placing before them three huge boxes. On one was ernment which meditated the most extensive popular meditated popular meditated popular meditated popular meditated popular government. It is difficult to conceive how popular frenzy could become so utterly, indriscriminating, so unreasoning in all respects, as to aim

American soldiers which had just returned from the slave States. Amé yet for days and weeks the most deadly preparations were in progress. Immense numbers of men enlisted heartily in an enterprise of imminent hazard which promised no substantial benefits even if crowned with the most thorough success. And against whom were all these for
American soldiers which had just returned from the slave States. Mexico. This same regiment we had seen, it shows and represented, the number is since admitted success. And against whom were all these formidable preparations made? Against neighbors,
What a change had come over all this! Everythe representation of the two divisions of the States. The number of representatives from and support. The white man shall read and same hopes of political and social reform, devoted to precisely the same interests which were
the soldiers heads no martial for element form. the others. While these relations exist, peace

COMMUNICATION. Let the Methodiste Henr.-No. VIII.

To the Editors of the Examiner:

Gentlemen:-Having in a foruer number showed how impossible it is for the requisitions of the gospel to be niet by those who are slaves, and hence concluded that every christian is bound to exert himself in favor of Emancipation I now desire to call attention to the pernic influence of slavery upon the whites, and urge that as an additional reason for its removal. The influence of the system is to degrade that al District in the free States than in the slave which Gol has made honorable, and cause men States for each term during the 60 years from to turn away from labor, and spend their time in luxurious living. The deep sense of degradainon which connects with labor, is everywhere least repulsave feature in the train of evils -that condition is life will not allow them to dispense will suppose the number to be about 200,000, or with labor. The mait of wenith may resort to one to 10 or 20 voters. It would seem that the the quiet toils of the husbandman, pleading for slave property, cannot be more than four times his course his inclination; and the lady, surround that of the slaveholders, and six times that of the slaveholding voters, or 1,200,000. This like manner to the various duties appropriate to number is only one seventeenth part of the whole population of the United States, or a four-teenth part of the whole population. The white population of the slave States, at this time, is time usefully employed. But the poor man toils probably a little more than 5,000,000; so that from necessity, it is not his pleasure, but his want we may suppose that only about one-quarter of that sends him to the shop or field—necessity is this population have a necuniary interest in slavery. The whole population of the slave laid upon him -upon his wife, his sons, and his States is now probably less than 9,000,000—so daughters, to struggle for their daily bread; and that those interested in slavery are only about that, often, in direct association with slaves one-eighth of the whole population of these and they feel all the weight of their condition, and make painful sacrifices to conceal from the many mothers in Kentucky have labored to ex naustion, that their daughters might be able to dress finely, lounge in the parlor, and appear as gaily in the drawing room as their rich 'neigh bors-could we sketch the annals of the poor specially in our large towns and cities, could we develope all the trickery to which they resort to hide their poverty, and, what should be 11th crown of rejoicing," their honest labors from the eve of those about them—we would show a picture so varied and dark, that we would turn sway, sick at heart. All this, you say, may be true, but is all wrong, and we have nothing to do with it. It is true, painfully, and fearfully true, and I freely admit that it is all wrong-but it is human nature, and he is an indiffereut observer of its trudencies, who does not know that when the wealth of another cannot be rivaled, the easy indulgence it purchases will be aped, and the extravagance it generates and insintains, will be indulged. The ordinary rule is to judge from appearances, and men are apt to think themselves fine if they are finely clothed, and generally they are so received: a want of conformity to our eircumstances is a fault, not to say crime, and how many commit it? That you have nothing to do with it, is denied. You have no right to adopt a system, or to pursue a line of policy, which is in its very nature calculated to scandalise the feelings of your fellowsor in its operations oppress and injure them. As christians you must walk circumspectly before the Warhington National Monument on the wounces the death of Judge James H. Ginolson, all mun, and but no occasion of stumbling of listen with avidity to the vila cant of dema- 4th of July, in Washington, were grand and He died at his residence in Petersburg, on the offence before your brother—can you meet these proper and reasonable claims of the gospel, and which will gratify their diseased appointes by the aurrounding States, and not a few from those age. The lutelligencer says:-"In person, in hold on to a system of servitude which stamus lu-Where are our schools? We have a large promise of change. To elevate such persons more remotive. The military as well as the civic temper, and in intellect, he was one of God's bor with reproach? But are not the instances few in which those who can possibly avoid it, Most minds like to speculate about the origin not painfully common for parents to bring them of the race. We love to go back, and dream up in genteel idleness, and throw them upon the world agnorant of all necessary and useful call: ings! And when misfortume comes upon them, our race-love humanity-would elevate it, and and they are forced to minister to their wantshow bitterly they regret the mingled pride and folly of their parents, which fostered and brought them up in a manner so preposterous! You have seen the young man clothed in "purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day," spirit of that frame has just entered life. We, waste his inheritance and become poor-andhow the mourners, are dead, and we only. Yet who poor without money, without friends to fly to, would check the fulling tear? Who shut up the without knowledge sufficient to engage in any infountain of sorrow? Let the tears fall. Let the dustrial pursuit to furnish him bread! Alus, hore poor! He moves about in society a man of sorrow, seeking relief in recounting his former possessions

> moral and accountable beings, I beseech you, put forth your strength to stay the flood ere it sweeps over and mins us.

> > CLEROS.

is still more pernicious on the morals of the

young and old move at their bidding. Thus,

made fixed habits of character, while other

vices follow in the train. We record no acts of

zing effects of slavery upon all classes in the com-

munity. Ministers of the gospel, members of the

Church of Christ, Methodists of Kentucky, pledg.

ed to maintain "whatsverer things are true, what

whatsoever things are levely, whatsoever things are

of good report," will you quietly fold your arms

and suffer this state of things to continue-this

tide of sin and pollution to roll on to future gen

erntions? Ily every interest that attaches to our

nature, by every motive which should influence

Under the Bridge, July 7th. 1848. Men Not Born

Among the many wonderful discoveries Mr. Calhoun has made in political and natural science, none is more wonderful than his recent announcement of the fact that men are not born,

men are born free and equal. I purpose to examine this, and I am not afraid to meet the strong prejudices in its favor. There is not a word of truth in the proposition, as commonly a full men are horn. No, sir, men as infants are born, and they grow to be men.

Like all discoveries of genius, this one strike us at once asso self evident, that we all wor tors of the bible, learned mor as they were, made a great blunder when they wrote—"Afan, that is born of woman, is of few days, and full of troable." The proper rendering would have been babes, that are born of woman, are of few days, are. Their want of metaphysical precision is remarkable.—National Res remarkable. - National Bra.

Distreming Chausity. The Yorkville (S. C.) Miscellany states that Gov. Johnson recently had a negro house burlet, and, what is almost incredible, twenty negro children out of twenty-eight in the building,

THE CLERGY OF AMERICA.-The New York the Christian Ministry of the United States, of all denominatious, since the first acttlement of this country.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND is as large as Great Brit- making a total of \$182,102 22, for which one ain, and, according to Mr. Palmer, contains ali the natural reconress to make it the neat of a and eighty-two acres of land have been sold—or grest empira.

Meinacholy Cananter. Crawford John Wilson, mate of the steamet Aulocrat, fell overboard, about forty-five mile telow St. Louis and was ilrowned.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, menand harmony will prevail; disturb them, and no construction and number of London, declaring his other results can follow but annihilation to the ed to a Col. Sherburne, of London, declaring his can follow but annihilation to the ed to a Col. Sherburne, of London, declaring his can follow but annihilation and purpose of sailing for this counand harmony will prevail; disturb them, and no toons another letter from Father Mathew addressdisappear before the march and rapacity of the try in August next. The letter is dated May 30, 1848.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Beron Days Later from Marope. In England, the Ministerit land a majority 15 upon the sugart question.

From Italy we learn that Vicenza has bean -token by the Itolians; that Padua has capitu. lated to the Austrians that Trieste has been laced in a state of blockade, and that the Lombard array has been defeated near Verona.

A formidable Carlist movement has been com nenced la Spain.

It is rumored that the Austrian army line been ordered to invade Prussia. There is little doubt that an immense army is on the march for Poland. There is a prospect for the speedy fermina-

tion of the German war and the establishment of peace. The draft of a new Constitution has been prepared, and is likely to be approv-

The disturbances which broke out in Mar ellies on the 22nd nit., have been qualled .-The Departments of France severally are tran-

In Greece, the rabeltious disposition of portion of the people has been completely sub-

lantand .- A Revolution at hand .- In Ireland the armed movement goes on numbated. Thousands are tlocking to the clubs, and Government appears unable to devise a check.

The League has not yet been constructed but its formation is daily looked for. The Jacobite press, headed by the Irish Felon, revels in undisturbed sedition. Little doubt is now entertained by any party that a formidable physical-force movement will be made in the

The general condition of England is pacific il tendency to violence in any tumultuous asemblages of the working classes having altogether aubilded.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHTES .- The Journal of Commarce says:-A letter from a very respectable house in Liverpool, dated evening of the 30th, to a gentleman in this city, says in a postscript, "It has been reported here by Telegraph this afternoon, that preliminaries have been signed between the Danes and the Prussians." Russia.-The Cholera has lately increased in Moscow to a fearful extant. According to the statistical accounts of papers published in the interior, the cholera seems to have taken a southerly rather than a westerly direction. FRANCE .- A terrific conflict had occurred at Paris, which lasted four days. The Govern-

ment proved triumphant. The loss of life was from 10,000 to 15,000, among whom ware six deputies, and fourteen General officars and the Archbishop of Parls. The difficulty originated through a misundar-

standing of the Mayor at an jaterylew with a leputation of citizens. On Thursday night barricades were erected.

The National Guards were immediately called out. The insurgents selzed a position about the Faubourg St. Antoine, and threatened the desruction of the Hotel de Ville, On Friday, considerable fighting took place,

and the insurgents were successful. Lamartine rode with Cavaignac and staff .-The artillery was used, but at night the insur-

gents had gained ground and strength. manent session. The Government resigned .--The Supreme Executive power was given to ident for information as to the number of ladian-Cavaignac, who declared the city of Paris in a in Oregon, New Mexico, and California: the number of forts and the troops that will be required state of siege. The whole day was spont in for those countries. figthing, except n full during a thunderstorm. The night presented an awful scene. The troops agreed to. were pouring in from the Departments and mittee of the Whole till adjournment fighting with great desperation.

On Sunday the President and Assembly aunounced that after a frightful merifice of life, the Government had suppressed the revolt on to business the left side of Paris, and that Cavaignac had given those on the right till 10 a'clock towarrender. The insurgents continued lighting all ed to be printed. that day with the most fearful lose.

On Monday, Lamoriclere arrived with reinforeements, when after ten hours of most terribut his hopes are all withered, his riches all Red! fic slanghter, the Government troops proved vicand he cannot dig. The influence of the system torions, the insurgents being slain, scattered or

young, nor can it be otherwise; from the time On Tuesday, all revoit was definitely quelthey are able to talk they are pennitted to command those who attend upon them; servants The Archbishop of Paris was shot when sp-

> proaching the insurgents, with the design of endeavoring to restore peace. Upwards of 5,000 prisoners were taken.

> Commissioners ware appointed to try those who were found in arms.

The insurgents, especially the women, treated their prisoners with unexampled barbarity, by entting off their hands and feet, and tortorlog tham in every conceivable manaer.

It is universally conceded that Lamoriciere's bravery saved the Republic. The troops all ambraced him, with cries of Vive la Republique. The following Mintstry has been appointed:

tion. Cavaignac, President. Berhmont, Justice, Bedenu, Foreign Affairs. Senard, Home Department. Lamoriclere, War.

Bastide, Marine. Goudchaux, Finance. Recurt, Public Works.

Tonnes, Commerce. Gen. Changanler, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of Paris.

M. Marie, late member of the Executive Covernment, la appointed President of the National Ascembly, in the place of Senard.

Accounts from New Grands to the 30th April state that the Covernment has expressed sympathy for Gou. Paez, of Venezuela, but al-

ows only those parties who abstein from warlike preparations to cross the boundary. Deter from Valparaiso up to the let of May, recover an english up to the let of May, sys the Sup, etate-thet today, although not represented as during fotegoing months, did not recover an rapidly as the general tranquility of the country appeared to promise. Sig. Borgano, Minister of War and Marine, bad resigned. Col. D. Pedro Nolance Vidad is to succeed him.

the Treaty with Peru will be concluded. The Peruvian Eavoy, D. Felipo Parde, will acon re-

The Government of Chili have published a Decree concerning the payment of tithes, considered as a step towards the abolition thereof. There had been serious fires in Santingo do

Land Sales in tireen Bay. The Green Bay Advocate gives the following

41,692 80 51,016 47 April, May, handred and forty-five thousand six hundred

over 900 farms of 160 acres each. Colored People's Fair. We inderstand that the colored people's fair large and of superior quality."

at the Methodist Church, the corner of Fourth and Green streets, was unmeronely attended, and the proceeds were very considerable, Not less than forty or fifty of our most respecseemed, we are told, to enjoy themselves sz- jag over their departure, as that of their best

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, July 11. SENATE.

In the Senate, Thursday, Mr. King of Ala. ap-eared, was aworn and took his seat. The Light House bill was passed. Mr. Clayton has been elected chairman of the

relect committee upon the Oregon bill. On the irst ballot he received 33 votes. Means Bright. Dickinson, Acheson, Cathonn, Phelps, Underrood, and Clark, the committee.

The bill to pay the claims of the Cherukee assion was debated, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House several hours were occupied in The remainder of the day was spent in the discension of the Civil Diplomatic bill in Committee of the Whole.

In the Seaste, Wednesday, they insisted on their unendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, and asked that a committee of conference be appoint-

Mr. Atherton moved to take up the bill to pay the liquidated claims against Mexico, which was agreed to; and the bill was ordered to be engrosset nd read a third time, which was done.

A message was received from the President

with the proceedings of the San Patricio Court of The Oregon bill was then taken up.

Mr. Davis addressed the Senate in opposition to he Missouri Compromise line being now adopted, nless a guarantee was given that the question one or one a guarantee was given that the question one or one or other parties of the property o r. Clayton moved to commit the bill and adments to a select committee of eight, for

equally divided in politics and selected by ballor who should report a proposition for the settlement of the question.

After a long debate the motion was carried yeas 31, nava 14. The committee will be balloted for to unitary

In the House, Wednesday, the New York The reciprocity bill with Canada and the United States respecting the productions of each wa On mation of Mr. Vinton, the House went onto

In the Senate, Friday, after mimportant has ness Mr. Dickinson moved to take op the New York branch mint bill, An amendment was offered to establish a branch Mint at Charleaton, which was debated by Means Dickerson, Niles, Butler, Dix and Badger, The

Bill, and amendments were considered to the tion

tee of the Whole on the Civil Deploration

ani endment was finally sulopted.

The bilt was then rejected by years 16, may 26, The Senate then adjourned till Saturday.
In the House, Mr. Bottr offered the Military bill com the Senate with amendments postponing the

eduction of the officers in the Army fill the tih A debate spring up in which Memri. Jones, of Tenn., Butts, Paschall, Baralson, and others par-

cipated.

After a debate of three hours Mr. Hott's move to disagree to the Senate's amendments.
The motion was carried and a conference con

mittee was appointed.

The Senate's amendment to allow the volunteers three months ettra pay was agreed to. MONDAY, July 17.

SENATE. The Senate on Monday was called to order and

The Scuate they adjourned tell Tuesday,

proceeded to business.

Mr. Niles gave notice that he would move to take up the bill for Whimey's railroad to the Paific on to-morrow.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was amended and hed laid aside.

The bill modifying the Pilot Law was consider

In the House Mr. Cooks submitted a resolution. calling on the President for information is 10 the namount of monies paid to Cass and Taylor, de-criminating between that for salaries and extra ervices-adopted. A resolution was adopted giving the cannon to

ten by Col. Doniphan, to the State of Miseouri. The Navni Committee were instructed to enquire

The Senate's amendment to the Pension Bill was The Civil Diplomatic Bill was debated in Com-

> Tuesnay, July 18. SENATE.

The Schate was called to order and proceeded The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the imports of coal and irou, which was order The Committee of Conference reported the bill

repealing the act reducing the officers of the army to the former standard, with an amendment, granting half pay to the widowa and orphans of the so ers engaged in the late war, which was adopted The Naval Appropriation Bill was considered. Mr. Rorland addressed the Senate against the amendment striking out the appropriations for the

The smendment was rejected. Mr. Badger offered an amendment which was agreed to, proposing to consider the report of the Conference Committee.

The Senate then went into executive session.

After executive session Mr. Clayton from Se lect Committe, reported a bill establishing territo rial governments in Oregon, New Mexico and Cal-ifornia, which was read twice, and made the special order of the day for Friday.

The bill settling the slavery question was adopt in Committee of the Whole with great maximity. only two dissenting votes.

In the House, the Conference Committee 312port was adopted, by yeas 91, nays 30. A paper was read from the Commissioner of Patents declaring the charges made against him to

Senate adjourned

Patents for examination. The Civil blil was then taken up in Committee of The Committee rose and Mr. Vinton reported the bill as amended. The Honse considered the amendment without

be false: which was referred to the Committee on

definite action, and adjourned. WEDNESDAY, July 19,

SENATE. At the usual honr the Senate was called to o der and proceeded to business.

A remonstrance 3 ainst the stoppage of the Sunday mails, was read and ordered to be printed and referred,
The join, resolution presenting to the State of Missouri the cannon captured by Col. Doniphan, "as passed.
Resolution allowing compensation to Col. Frenont, passed.
Mr. Claytou explained that his remarks on yes-

Congress, were not intended as the views of the rday explanatory of the territorial jurisdiction The naval bill and amendments, striking out the iations for the Marine Hospitals, was re-

Mr. Niles opposed the proposition of making HOUSE. In the House the Speaker announced the first

luainess in order reports from committees.
Sandry reports were made and referred to the Committee of the Whole.
The bilt extending pensions to the widows of Revolutionary soldiers, was taken up and passed. The joint resolution for carrying the mail to the Pacific by steamers, was debated and then laid on the table.

Congress has just passed, by a unanimous vote in each House, a bill so amonding our nat-There had been recleus fires in Santingo de Chili within a few days.

Valparaisa papers publish interesting letters concerning a Chilian Colony in the Straits of Magellan, at the port of San Felipe. It has now been founded four years.

In all zation laws, that any immigrant who has had a residence for five years in this country, and over two years past declared his purpose to become a citizen, shall henceforth be eatited to naturalization, although ha may have meannralization laws, that any immigrant who has time been once or many times out of the coun-

Circulate the Seriptures.

The British and Foreign Bible Society established in 1804. It has circulated more than 20,000,000 copies of the Scriptures. The gross expenditure has exceeded £3,000,000,.... Annual income £110,000.

The Crops in Indiana. The Madison (Ind.) Bannet says:-"Tha

Wheat harvest has commenced, and for the first

time within the memory of man, there are no complaints of the 'rust,' 'fly,' or any other evil; from which we infer that the crop will be very The Indiano in Mexico.

60 0 05 0 -

The New Orleans Delta says, that the Indians

speech of Hon. J.A. Dix.

onlinued from First Page.) get until several years later that M: dams acted with the Republican party. Some them were among the brightest ornaments them were among of that day, both tu respect lests and private character, and all were nests and private of Mr. Jefferson's admin-Against these eight ayes were tweug soes, giren by the great body of Mr. ner some giren and some of his oppo-Among the former were Baldwin, of Among Wirginia; and Smith of Marye supporters of the measure were, with non, Federalists and opponents of Mr. , administration. Its opponents were epublicans, and supporters, of his ad-

astration. presented to both Houses of Congress from bitante of the territory of Orleans, and district of Louisiana. The former to be admitted immediately late the a sad insisted that they lead a right to and under the treaty of cession. The asked for Territorial Government; the eritory, or District of Louisiana, an it celled, lying north of the 33id parallel of lutihaving been virtually subjected, in respect natralian of its legislative, execujudicial powers, to the Governor aud of the ladian territory. In both cases adutuate prayed for the privilege of int-These memorials were referred the lloand of Representatives, to a Commitof which Mr. John Bandolph was Chair-

on the 25th of January, 1805, Mr. Randolphi on the report which will be found at page 117 American State Capers, printed by Serion, concluding with a resolution, majororision ought to be made by law for exdeg to the inabliants of Louisiana the on of self-government." This resolution was to, on the 28th of January, without a di-

Randolph's report, while asserting that nery indulgence, not incompatible with the to of the Union," should be extended to shabbants of Louisiaua, and while declarthat the object of the Committee was "lo to Louisiana a government of its own administered by officers of its own ap-tion of the Committee that It should be uurecompanied by wise and salutary restrictions. Among these may be nambered a prohibition of the importation of foreign slaves, equally dictabe hamauity and policy, [here follows au r be saded, (for further security,) that such the laws as may be disapproved by Congress, thin a limited time after their passage, shall

The report of Mr. Randolph asserts, to the ful stant, the right of Congress to provide for the previous of the Territories, to impose on the previous as were demanded by the and of the l'uten, and to prohibit the lutrotion of stares from foreign countries, as a carere of humanity and policy.

gress on this subject, involving the question islding to the inhabitants of territories the al of their own domestic affairs, and expling their legislation from the anpervisory iling power of Congress. If we regard as a party measure, all the republican saucwith regard to its complexion, by a referto the genius of our institutions, It is ainthat these who were most deeply imbued the spirit of republicanism should have a unayed against it. at me new examine for a moment the quer-

mmediately before us. A motion is made strue out the 12th section of this bill. The ction provides, lst, That "the inhabitants of and territory shall be entitled to all the to its ishabita ats." That "the exlating laws now in force in

cops thereof, shall continue to be valid and rater therein, so far as the saute be not inempstible with the provincens of this act: outparetheless to be altered, modified, or reale by the Governor and Legislative Asseurof the said territory of Oregon."

1. That "the laws of the United States are

etr extended over, and declared to be In te is said territory, so far as the same, or any whom thereof, may be applicable."

d teas. The 12th section of this act provides, as the inhabitants of the said territory shall sentitled to all the rights, privileges, and imintities heretofore granted and secured to the mary of Wisconein and its inhabitants," &c. We must next have recourse to the act orany the territory of Wisconsia. The 12th the Forte St. Deniss dataed in the ordinance for the government the and territory, passed on the 13th day of

of lows secures the rights, privileges, and inand its inhabitants, including the ordinance of lie, but it does not expressly impose the restrictions, conditions, and prohibitious, containan that ordinance. Now, I suppose the exasion of stavery from the north-west territory feeble, m of restrictions and prohibitions thran to that privileges and immunities. Under such a struction of the act, slavery would not have sen excluded from lows by the 12th section of the act establishing a government for that terristitute "the rights, privileges, and immunim, aeretfore granted and secured to the terri-

is of the act organizing a government for the miery of lowa. The Senator from Maryland, Johnson, whose legal opinions are entied to great weight, is of opinion that the slave tretions contained in the 12th section of e actorgunizing a territorial Government for seconsia, from which territory lows was taes, are embraced in the 12th aectlon of the act stablishing a government for the latter. The seasters from North Carolina and Georgia, Mr. Badger and Mr. Berrien, consider the con-oritons, prohibitions, and restrictions, imposed by the ordinance of 1787 on the one hand, and ie rigita, privileges, and advantages secured on , an distinct, substantive propositions which the latter only are embraced in the th section of the last named act. And although g, 4 ast andertake to decide between them, I a the lais seems to me the most reasonable astraction. Practically, this question was of o importance as to lows, as slavery was exclu-

sana, by 'he Missourl compromise. Let us sow look at the next provision of this than, which I consider the most important. declares that the laws now existing in Oregon hal continue to be valid and operative, &c. One of these laws contains a prohibition of len lest, of the organic laws of Oregon.

This prohibition is adopted by the section, I member of the Assembly raise are expressly prohibited by an adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from New New Assembly Prohibited by an adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from New New Assembly Prohibited by an adoption of the Government on horseback, and the Mamphie, and subsequently withdrawn by him.
That eneminent subjected the Perintory of Orepa, to the restrictions and prohibitions of the orthan 2 of 1787. It would be not be proana & of 1787. It would have been a perpet- bo valench won of slavery; and in this respect it differe from the 12th section as it stands. For instance unde, flus section the inhabitants of Oregon might resould at repeal the law prohibiting slavery: thus act of resmal would go into imme-

therefore, at the proper time, nuless some other Schalar does so, offer an amendment to that if

I regiet exceedingly, Mr. Prisident, to linv axid the patience of the Schale so long; but 1 believed I was performing a duty to high grinciles, and to the State I have, in part, the honor, represent; and no consideration could induce ne to shrink from the performance of il.

Before I conclude, I desire to state some posious which I took last avinter, in discussing what was termed the three million bill. I thought then, and I think still, that they constitute the only practical and reasonable basis for the sealement of this question. They were these: I. All external in erference with slavely in

he States is a violation of the compromises of he Constitution, and daugerous to the liamony and perpetuity of the Federal Union. If territory is acquired by the United States, should, in respect to slavery, be received as it

found. If slavery exists therein at the time of the acquisition it should not be the subject of legislation by Congress. On the other hand, if slavery does not exist therein at the time of the acquisition, is introduction ought to be problinted while the lenitury continues to be governed as 3. All legislation by Congress, in respect to

slavery in the territory belonging to the U. Sitates ceases to be operative when the inhabitants are perautted to form a State Government; and the ission of a State into the Union carries with t by force of the sovereignty such admission coniers, the right to dispose of the whole question of slavery at its discretion, without external interrence.

These positions were in substantial accord unce, as I supposed, with the declared opinions of the Legislature of New York; and they have been recently re-affirmed, so far as the exclusion of slavery from territory in which it does not now 'Alsl is concerned.

I believe this to be the only just, equal, and reasonable basis on which this question can be amicably settled. Such a result may be hopeless. Extreme views on both sides may defeat all adjustment of it on friendly terms. If so, I shall have the consolation of reflecting that while my own opinions lie between those extremes—while they have been advanced, as I trust, in language no one can deem offensive, they have een maintained with a steadiness which ought always to accompany settled convictions of right

York, as I think I am authorised to say by her legislative resolutions, that while she will adhere steadfastly to all the compromises of the Constitution, and while she will resist all interference with slavery in the States as unauthoris be hamatary and policy, interest to which ed and disorganising, she will never consent to its extension to territory in which it does not now exist, and especially where it is now prohibited. On the contrary, she will, in every constilutional mode, oppose all such extension, as of

> THE FOUR DAYS OF BLOOD. Full Particulars of the Horrid Scenes,

AREFULTA PRIPARUD, CONDENSED AND ARRANGED.

FRANCE.

We have atready furnished, through our teleraphic dispatches, a connected account of the insurrection in Paris. There are many interesting that day were against it. And if we particulars, however, which have reached us in maritas a political question, to be determit- our foreign files, and we therefore give them, as nearly as possible, in the order of their occurrence.

The First Conflict.

On the morning of the 23d, about 4 o'clock, and immunities heretofore and the Gnard returned the fire. The people fled. In the morning the insurgenta became masters of the Church of St. Severin. and and secored to the territory of lows At about 3 o'clock the rappel having been beaten

pe intitory of 1)regon, under the authority of against a barricade, and called upon the men who e provisional government established by the guarded it to sutrender. The answer was a discades. The insurgents made an obstinate tesistance, but at length abandoned the barricades and fled Several National Guards were killed; a and the real, may be applicable."

Led to see what rights, privileges, and led. From thirty to forty of the people wete killed in the act organizing the territory must refer to the act organizing the territory must refer to the act organizing the territory manded the troops. The cry of the emeutiem was "Vive to Republique Democratique."

Desperation of the Populace.

As a proof of the forbearance of the troops, and the deperate recklessness of the populace, we give a brief description of anatlack thad by a large battalion of the National Guards on a burricade in

the Forte St. Denist On the appearance of this battalion the lusurgest and an angular the rights, privileges and availage granted and secured to the people of the territory of the lusted States north-west of the most of them fied. There remained to the rights are the first mistake most of them fied. There remained the rights are the remained to the regular to the results of the results of the regular to the we over the o, by the articles of the compact only seven men and two women, who fought desperately. One of the men, who light a flag in his hand, was the first to fice; his companions followed his example, and the National Guards returned ly 1777, and shall be subject to all the coall- the fire. The man who carried the flag fell dead. one and restrictions and prohibitions in said One of the females, a young woman neatly dressed, Science of compact imposed upon the people of picked up the flag, and lenging over the barrinale rushed toward the National Guards, uttering lan-

twill be seen that there is an essential dif-ence in the language of the two sections. The th sector of the art organising the territory lows secures the rights, privileges, and his ons, however, were vain, and at length self-preservation compelled them to fire, and she was killed. The other female then advanced, took the flag, and began to throw stones at the National Guards. The fire from the harricade had become feeble, but several shots were fired from the sides, and from the windows of houses, and the National Guards, in retarning the fire, killed the

At last only one man remained at the barricade. but he kept up a constant discharge. One of the National Guarda left the ranks, sword in haud, and of this man just as he was about to fire again, and portion of this bilt which secures to the inhitais "the rights, privileges, and immunia, aeretfore granted and secured to the territy of lown and its inhabitants."

I know there is a difference of opinion in resection the true construction of the 12th secas of the act organizing a government for the

Beautry of Lawarilno, Arago sud other

In the course of the member 500 men of the one of these laws contains a prohibition of a officer of the National Guard. At six o'close acts, I will read it. It is article one, accomblest, of the organic laws of Oregon.

There shall be aeither slavery nor involunging any law in said territory, otherwise than in the Porte St. Denis. By a fatal method punishment of crimes, whereof the parameters are smaller than the population with punishment of crimes, whereof the parameters are smaller than the population with the duly convicted."

This prohibition of these laws contains a prohibition of as officer of the National Guard. At six o'close the fighting continued, and the number of the fighting continued, and the fighting continued in the fighting continued i

At nine o'clock, the struggle in the quarter of St. Jaques was most terrible. The insurgents, strongly barricaded, fired warmly on the National Guard and troops of the line, who replied. Carnon were at work. The Staff was at the Hotet de Ville. date effect, and slaves could be introduced into the Temtory. The 6th section, however produce that all laws passed by the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall be submitted to Confide that all laws passed by the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall be submitted to Confide that all laws passed by the Governor and the first and the bottom of the fire St. Jaques, appeared to confide that all laws passed by the Governor and the first point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cannon fired from this point on the fire St. Jaques, appeared to cann

Preparations of the Insurgents.

An eye witness, who strongly condemns the ap-parent apartly of the bourgeoise in the outset of flor urrection, gives a narrative of on the morning of the 231. After stating that the PorteSt. Denis was the focus of all the disor der, he says that on approaching that neighborhood ha was surprised not to see a single soldier, or Na tional Guard, but, on the other hand, several thou sinds of the conspirators in peasession of the whole of the district, and already strongly entranched in barricades of the most formidable escription. Across the boulevard was an imnense barricade, formed of four or five omnibuses averal carriages, a huge wagon, and paving stone taken from the streets, torn up for a considerable

distance on both sides.

A little beyond the Ruc St. Denis was another fully as formidable, and composed of miscellane-ous materials; and still further on toward the Come St. Martin, was a third, not so large as the first, but still sufficient to be a powerful defence. The end of the Ruedu Faubourg St. Denia, was also closed up with a huge barricade, which prevented the approach of troops from the outskirts. The Rue St. Denia, the Rue Villeneuve Bourbou, the Rue de Clery, and the other streets abutting on the spot in possession of the conspitators, were similarly detended, and thousands of gamins were ulustriously working with pikes and spades tear-ing up the streets and adding to the defences. The mere enumeration of these extensive works how much time must have been spent in heir erection, and it is wonderful to think the an-hurities, who had been forewarned of what was ping, and who show so much alacrity in calling ut the troops when there is no occasion for them, hould have allowed them to be completed withou

The barricaden were defeuded by some hundreds of the people in blousee, of whom many were not med, or at least did not show their arms. ad a great number of tri-colored flags stuck upon the top of the barricailes, with the words "ateliers nationaux" inscribed upon them. The Porte St. was decorated with a black flag, and on the top o I were arranged heaps of paving siones, apparently for the purpose of being hurled upon the heads
of those who inight attack it.

Priday Night.

The night of the 23d was a terrible one. None are those who have been on a battle-field, or in it) attacked by an enemy, can have an adequate den of it. The movement of the troops raphtly in relieved, and all the signs of an approaching arm to of the inoxt serious nature were manifest. The generales continued to be besten in all quarter in amounts. Nothing could exceed the terrest. that was every where spread. Cavalry ind artille to pussed at full gallop, every moment, along the soulevard. About midnight these troops drew at for the tight along the sides of the alreel; this tayalry disassement and bivouncked on the foot

The zoldiers, who had been on duty from a ver narly hour, completely uvercome, were extended which in thousands occupied the carriage road.— This state of things continued until 3 o'clock when the trumpets and drums again sounded, the cavalry and artiflery mounted, and the infantr formed, and marched off to another acene. In the ourse of half am hour discharges of cannon and musketry began to be heard, and this continued intil 7 o'clack, when silence again prevailed.

The Confilet of Saturday.

From one o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock, he fusilade and the canonade had not ceased in the quarters of the Cite and St. Jacques. The in surgenta had thirteen pieces of cannon. Three were taken. About half-past nine, the insurgenta who were surrounded on almost all points, succeeded in forcing a passage by means of their ar tillery. About ten a'clock this column was in the quarter of the Halle, where a thoody encounter look place. At the same hour the insurgents of the Fonbourg St. Antoine were marching to operate in junction with the column of St. Jacques,-Au armitstice until eleven o'clock was proposed by Gen. Cavaignan, who declared that after this hour the most energetic terms would be adopted. From the break of day the cannon thinadered without lutermission in the direction of La Chaout 5,140 men drected barricades at the Porte without Intermission in the direction of La Chaarmed with muskets. At about 10 they attacked a into the Plaine des Vertus, between La Chapelle post of National Guards, and attempted to disarra and La Vilette, was surrouaded in the night.

At noon enormous barricades were erected be for the National Gaards, nearly one-third turaed tween the Rues St. Denis and St. Martin, congainst a barricade, and called upon the men who harded it to sutrender. The answer was a discharge of musketry, on which the National thuards ed at the extremity of the Fanbourg Poissonniere. dows of the surrounding houses fired upon them.

Three or four were killed and several wounded.—
At a later hour the National Guards same up in force, and opened a nurderous fire on the hours and pened a nurderous fire on the hours. the victims, piled, or rather stacked, one across the other. Women assisted, and even handled the muskets like fiends. In the Rue St. Sagues was one of the most frightful struggles. They took possession of all the houses, and among them the ingc establishment of La Belle Jardiniere, where a bloody combut took place, and which ended by the artillery bringing it down about their ears.— There are only about twenty bricks now standing of this once fine establishment, in the Rue St. James, higher up, they broke all the window frames, threw thenr out iato the street, and made barricades at every window with the dead bodies. Out of an entire battal on of the Garde Mobile which attacked this quarter only twenty-seven

Defeat at the Pantheon.

At half-past three the insurgents were driven to the Pantheon and there surrounded; they fought lesperately and with a conrage which would admirable if devoted to a just cause. The Panthem was resovered from the insurgents, after three hundred discharges of cannon, about five Fourteen battalions of the line and the 21st regi

ment were around the Chamber during the day.
A battery of artillery with matches lighted were on the quay. Under the peristyle of the Chamber two field-howitzers were placed. The entrassives were in great force on the Place de la Con-

The Pantheon the insurgents defended with four phrees of cannon. They had also seized the Cot lege Henry IV. Isshind it, and this church was the key of the cuition extending through the quarter ing to the Siecle, there were 1,500 National Guards lying dead in the Church of St. Sevenin. who fell in the a aughter at this spot.

Statement of M. Payer.

After the Place du Pantheon was taken, the barricades of the Rue Vieilte Estrapaile, and the Rue Neuvi S.c. Genevieve were still to be forced. For five hours the camon roared incessontly.— The most dreadful camage ensued; and it was no before 4 o'clock (the attack having commenced at oae) that there streets were freed, and that a representative of the Ardennee, M. Payer, whose house had been invaled by the insurgents, could get unit of his house and come to the Assembly.

Amage other horrible scenes M. Payer witnessed ing the twelve hours he was detained at home of the incurgents were unfortunate men who have been led salray, and several had money in their puckets, and excited the others to fight by all kinds

the Atellera Nationaux to go and inbleau, and that they had been retained by Malere, who told him the employ with senaule. M. Payer re

of the Fanhorigs St. Denis, St. Martin, La Cha-pello, La Villette, the Temple, the quarter called Popincurit, and the Faubourg St. Antoine. There was great slaughter here. The National Guards ar-lived from Polesy and Pontoise and drew np before e harricade of the Clos St. Lazare, and at the first

The floor them fell.

The church at Chrvais, immediately behind the lottel-de Villi, had to be taken from the Insurents, with common. The bridge of Notre Dame at to be sweet by cannon, so well as the Quality, called the Relle Jardinlere, "on this quay, was demolished by cannon balls. It had been taken possession of by the insurgents. At 60'clock, by the reduction of the place Lafayette, the Clos St. Lazare wall isolated.

Proclamations were issued by

Place confidence in the Union, you have well understood in Place confidence in the Union who commands you, compon him as he counts upon you. Force united he reason, to wisdom, to good sense, he have of country, will trinuph near the enemies of the Republic and of social order. What you deserve, what we all desire, is a firm when he were the recovered statement on that recovered the recovered statement.

order. What you deserve, what we ait desire, is a firm what, honest Government, one that secures all rights an guarantees every liberty—sufficiently powerful to put down all the lutrigues of the enemies of the Republic. Such a Government you shall possess, for with you entire, loyal and sympathetic assistance, a Government

GEN. CAVAIGNAC.
Head of the Executive Power. To the Insurgents, in the name of the National Assemble General Cavalonac. Citizens: You imagine you are fighting for the inte-CITIZENS: You imagine you are fighting for the interests of the overiers; it is against than that you fight, and it is on them alone will fall all the blood which has been spilt. If such a contest can be prolonged, one must need despair for the future of the Republic, the triumph of which we all desire to secure. In the name of the easangulned Republic, in the name of the Republic which you are undangering, in the name of that labor which you demand, and which was never refused to you, declive the hopes of your common mendes, by apparature to the color of the results of the color of the results of t ceive the hopes of your common enerties, lay down you fratricidal arms, and confide in the Government, which if it cannot be ignorant that there are among you crimina instigators, remember also that your ranks comprise but brethren who are led away, and whom it calls back into

Sunday-Hostlittes Re-Commenced.

On Sunday morning the insurgents had collecte in those quarters of the faubourge which are beoissoniere. Every house in La Villette and L Chapelle was converted into a fort, and every win dow was a loop-hole. On the place Maubert, after two hours, the

surgenta were driven out, and took refuge at the top of the Rue St. Victor. The troops followed, and kept up a fire on them. In the Faubourg St. Marceau the insurgents defended their barricad with obstigacy. At this point the women threw poiling oil and water from the windows on the

Regiments of the line, infantry and calvary, con inaed to arrive during the morning from the Departments. At 6, several legions of the National Guards from the Provinces marched into Paris, and the Tuileriea was literally covered with troops, who bivousckeil in the street and places. The Place de la Concorde and Champs Etysees present-

The engineers soon began the work of mining the houses where the insurgents had taken refuge, the stafreases of which had been destroyed. Serrat thousand primoners were taken among the vaults of Notre Dame, the Louvre, the Tuil ries, and the Assembly, were filled with them. All circulation through the streets was inter-icted, except to such as were armed as National uards, or those who hore passes, or servauts goig for the necessary articles of provisions. Vehicles from the l'onues Funebres were see bassing everywhere, to carry away the dead. Never was such a spectacle witnessed as Paris

Members of the Assembly, distinguished by their tri-colored searls, were seen in groups of ten or twelve, patrolling the streets. Whenever they used between the Chamber and the Hotel de lle, they never failed to be fired upon by the in surgents from the windows. Although the number of regutar troops in Parls, with the accession of the arrivals, did not exceed 30,000; the number of he National Guarda was incuculable; altogether

300,000 troops were in the city. The journals of Paris were not able to appear except la single leaves, and even these in limited numbers. The line of telegraphs had been every-where broken; this lind seriously retarded the ar-tival of troops from the Departments. The insurgents who were in possession of the

Slanghter in the Faubourg St. Antoine

Halle aux Vina poisoned the winen, with the view of destroying the troops and the National Guard, in which they succeeded.

A detay allowed the insurgents in the Faubour t. Antoine to surrender, having expired withou any reply, the operations commenced. The first barrricade was vigorously attacked and carried, ut not without considerable alaughter on the side of the assailants. Col. Buynaud, of the 48th regiment of the line, and several officers, were killed. Gen. Boquet, of the engineers, arrived at the flag. Gen. Cavaigaac, taking off his Cross the Place de Bastile, with the firemen and sappers. Some houses were in an instant blown up, and several barricades thus turned were captured without loss. On some points the insurgents had able. They fired from within, and on the approach

of the troops, escaped through passages opened in the cellars of the houses. A large body saltied from the eurburb toward on, entered the suburb of St. Louis, and formed barricade on the Pont des Tornelles, which was indergoing repairs. They were there kept in sheek by troops stationed in the wine stores on the opposite side, and were actually placed within two fires. The enclosure of St. Lazare was re-occupied in the morning by the insurgents, who car-fied away the small piecea of artillery, belonging to the Chateau Bouge, which they loaded with tones and pieces of broken bottles. On the Quay de la Megitserie, some ruffians fired from a window on a battalion of troops of the line, and escaped by a back door in the street. Others were, at the same time, erecting a barricade close by, in the Rue de Bethizy; but a patrol of national guards dispersed them, and they fled, throwing their arms in the streets. A battery of artillery had been placed on the hilt of Montmartre, and measures were adopted to prevent the insurgenta from galning possession of that important position. The insurgeats only occupied some points the left bank in the evening. They had been dis-lodged from their positions in the Rue St. Autoine and the streets which are between the Hotel de

Villa and the basin of the caual. The National Gnard and the troops were in possession of all the line of the Canal from the Bastille to La Chapelle

Aid and Comfort Intercepted.

A cab filled with money was selzed at the courts of the Rue des Capucines. The person who was in it, as well as the conchrant, were arrested. A boy, with 10,000 francs in gold, was also arrested. The women took a great part in the insurrection: many had been arrested on whom were foiln cartouches, which they carried to the inaurgents; one had hid them in her basket covered with meat, which she carried on her head, another in her milk-cans, and another had sewed them in-

M. Clavet d'Oisy, a banker of the Ruc Hante-ville, accused of distributing money to the insurente, was arrested and taken to prison. Between the streets Transouain and Aumair fou edoubtable barrivades were erected, at which the insurgents had worked all Saturday night. The insurgents had worked all Saturday night. They were earried at seven on Sunday evening by some of the lat infantry and a company of National Guards. The taking of the barricades has been mindernus. A battalion of the Guard Mobile was reduced from 75(1 to 12), but Commandant Dumesnil, of the 2d battalion of the lat infantry, imagined a good means of rendering It less so by breaking with the barricades. By these the troops arrived behind the barricades, and took the insurgen

without being exposed to certain death. Dittire

losing a single man. Slaughter at the Clou St. Lazare. The members of the National Assembly had acarcely left their cests at half-past four on Sanday, when the President read a letter from M. Armand Marrast, declaring that the insurrection transnownearly at an end. The troops of the Republic whearly at an end. The troops of the Republic era in possession of the greater part of the atroat-like of the insurgents, the 9th mairie had been the other points towards the Falsourg. Author, but with an immense loss of blood.—For had snything like it been as in Paris.—Freat semation.) The Cloudest Lazare was in assession of the troops, and only a few dropping of were now heard. All would that might be a shared west admirably

the Insurgents had made interior communications of ween the human stromone to the other, and the coops were obliged to force them one by one.—
the 8th mairie, the last stronghold of the insurents, was then being attacked. The President and a proclamation to the issurgent workmen of atory character.
the night the inhabitants of some parts of the capital were compelled by the authorities to the capital were compelled by the authorities to keep their windows illuminated. In other parts, as on the boulevards, they were compelled to put out all lighta and close their abutters during the night. The sentinels called out every ten minles, "Sentinel, prenez garde a voua!" each so as be heard by the next. These words, as heard om a line of sentinels, sounded like the succes-

alve repetition of an echo.

An attack was feared in the evening from the neurgents at Montmartre by which they might turn he troops at the Clos St. Lazare. Among the insurgents killed were acveral liberated convicts— all well supplied with ammunition. Almost all the wounds received by the troops and National Guards in the Clos St. Lauare were in the legs.— The fact is explained by the position of the insurgenta behind their entrenchments formed of cut stone prepared for building in that neighborbood. They hard low without being able to take aim, and

A dreadful act of butchery was committed about one by the insurgents at a barricade in the Faithourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the Garde Mobile prisoners, and held them apart with out injury. Hearing, however, that the troops the line were coming down in force, they determined to abandon the barricade, but at the same time they came to another terrible determination which they forthwill carried into execution—the cut the throats of the five prisoners. The lifeten cut the throats of the five prisoners,

lodies of these lads, for none of them had exceed ed the age of eighteen, were found still warm whe the troops of the line and a party of the Garde Mo-

bile came up,
The rage of the soldiers on perceiving this murderous work was intense, and deep and loud were their vows of vengeance. In other places the intense will annual spirit; they surgents showed the same villanous spirit; they silled men whom they had robbed, after taking them prisoners, in some instances, no doubt, persons unmixed up with the contest, drawn to it by enricelty; they cut off the hands of a Captain of uirasseurs, and life ebbed alowly away. The Garde Mobile, to avenge the cowardly assassina tion of some prisoners, went into a house from which the shots were fired, and threw the persons they found there out of the wiadows, eaying, wretches are not worthy of a musket shot!"

It is painful and revolting to continue this us

ratire. Galignani asserts positively that on a barricade in the Faubourg St. Antoine the body of a Garde Republicaine in uniform was impaled, and the bowets taken out. In the Pantheon the bodies of several Gardes Mobiles were found hanging by the wrists, and plerced by swords end bayonet stabs. Not only were jagged hallets used, but others were made with fragments of copper and cast iron. The feet of a drag on were cut off, and he was replaced dying on his horse. The insurhe was replaced dying on his horse. The insurgents also pumped turpentine from a fire engine in a house in the Faubourg Poissonniere, where there were National Gnards and troops, and then tried to set the house on fire. Some of this devils' work was done on the Sunday, but we give it all under this head to show the nature of the strife.— There were, too, other atrocities perpetrated which may not be more than alladed to.

A demon in female attire rushed into the Rue Rambutean yesterday with a sharp knife, atole be-hind a Mohile Garde, seized him by the nose, and cut his throat from ear to ear. Many staff officers have been taken by the insurgents also, and were immediately hung in the cellars of the Pantheon, which was in the possession of the mob during the whole of yesterday. Itut at all the barrirades women were among the most active, and at all the indows they were encouraging the insurgents, coigns of vantage' hurling the most hideums in precations against the assailants, and waving the kerchiels to incite the insurgents to fresh deeds of valor. In the Faubourg St. Marceau the women threw boiling oil and water from the windows on the troops.

The Count do Narbonne.

It appears certain that Count de Narbonne, foruterly side-de-carnp of Charles X, and his servant,
who were arrested behind a burniesde in the act of distributing money to the revolters, had bot seen shut in the Gardens of the Luxembourg by the National Guards. Forty-four other prison were stated to have been put to death on the Place de Greve. It was impossible to form an idea of the losses on both sides, but, in the opinion of many, Paris had not witnessed such a scene of slaughter since the Massacre of St. Bartholemew.—London Times.

Louis Bjane's Escape,

About half-past aeven in the evening Louis Blanc was passing along the boulevards on foot between two representatives. At the corner of the Rue Richelies he was recognized by the piquets of Na-tional Guards who occupied that post. Hostile cries were soon uttered; for nothing but curses are now heard against him, and but for the intercention of some National Guards, who made their comrades understand that the members of the As-tembly were invlolable, Louis Blane would have been subjected to punishment on the spot. A surriage was obtained, and the horses were flocged into a gallop to carry the once popular leader

Spleudid Examples of Heralem. The 13th battalion of the Garde Mobile showed e most devoted courage. Martin livacinthe, only tile barrier of the Faubourg du Temple, in the face of a shower of balls. He took the flag which surnonnted it, and would not part with it even in ighting. When the battallion returned to the ead quarters of Gen. Cavaignac, the young sol dier was presented to him, to whom he delivere

youth, amid the applause of the persons assem Another Garde Mobile, a boy between 16 and 17, to the President for having himself captured five insurgents, five muskets, and five flags, on five taken ill when at the place, he could not go to the President. The president accordingly went to him, and, kissing him with great warmth, said, Since you cannot wait on the President, the Presdent of the National Assembly waits on you!" On the Boulevards another Garde Mobile, also bearing a flag, wept when military honors were

paid to him.
One of the barricades of the lie Louviers was so cleverly constructed that the insurgents could fire through toop-holes without danger. A Garde Mobile, aged scarcely fifteen, crept close to the barricade, and enddenly rising fired through one of the toop-holes. He then fell flat on his face and reloaded his musket, when he again fired through the loop-hole. He repeated this boldly audacious act fourteen times, but on the fifteenth the brave ittle soldier was shot dead. Shortly after the bar ricade was carried.

Three detachments of the Garde Mobile arrived successively at the Assembly, carrying the flags they had taken from the barricades of the Faubourg St. Antoine. General Rey halted the detachments before the gates of the Chamber, and afterward conducted those young men to the President and to Gen. Cavaignac, who praised them in the warmest manner for their courage. One of them, be Guard, was recognised by several representatives, as having displayed extraordinary courage in the attack at the Place de la Bastille.

Death of the Archbishop of Paris.

Death of the Archbishop of Paris.

On Sunday evening the Prelate, accompanied by two of his vicar-generals, proceeded by the Rue St. Antoine to the Place de la Bastile, where the combat atill continued. The welcome which he lead received from Gen. Cavaignae was but a prelude to wirst he met with in the places near the scene of the combat. His resolution was praised; he was surrounded by citizens, soldiers, and women, who fell on their knees, and wete unanimous in cailing down blessings on the head of the envoy of God, and imploring his benediction. Some among them, more peudent than the rest, represented to him the danger, perhaps used less, which he would isear. His reply was, 'tit is my duty to offer up my life,' and he was heard lrequently to repeat to hunself. Bonus auxiem passel for duty in repeat to hunself. Bonus auxiem passel to duty in reaching the scene of combat, which was going on with great several of the ambulances, giving his bleasing and absolution to the wounded. On reaching the scene of combat, which was going on with great several of the ambulances, giving his bleasing and absolution to the wounded. On reaching the scene of combat, which was going on with great several of the laws the resulting for the colonel who was in command whether it was not possible to stop his fire for a few moments. He hepoled by used a plan that of the insurgents would also be suspended, and that during this temporary trace he might make himself known and come to a parley with them. The colonel, admiring the feeling of the Archbishop, yielded to his request, and the sincipations of the Prelate were realized, for the firing ceased simultaneously on both sides. The insurgents mounted on the particular of the passes have were the latter and the resulting St. Antolne, exacting the passes have the passes have the passible to stop his fire for a few moments. The Archbishop and his two vicar-generals, M. Segmenent and M. Ravinet, advanced toward the bill the pass of the lature. The form the resulting St. Antolne, exacting

top of their barticade, and held the butt-ends of their muskets in the air.

The Archbishop and his two vicar-generals, M. Jacquement and M. Ravinet, advanced toward the barricade. One man alone, dressed in a blouse, preveded him, carrying a branch of a tree in his hand as a mark of conciliation. The insurgents, on their part, descended from their barricade, some of them appearing pacifically inclined, and others with menace in their features and in their language. By a near which can readily be underwood the creatbutton on the side of order could anguage. By a neal which can readily be under-stood, the combatants on the side of order could stood, the combatants on the side of order could not reconcile it to themselves to see the Archbishop thus exposed to the rage of men who had on that fery day numbered some persons who had been sent to parley with them. They, therefore, neglected the request of the Prelate, and advanced, shill were thue face to face with their one mies. Reproaches and threats were exchanged, and personal struggles took place, the disastrous consequences of which the ecclesiastic sought to prevent in the name of religion, and of the pontiff who came therit to stop the effusion of blood, to save those who had taken up arms, and their wives

delayed the accomplishment of the holy mission, a musket was fired, but it is not known on which side, or whether it was by accident or intentionally in an instant a cry of "treason! treason!" nrose on all aides. The combatants retired, and the firing become more severe than ever. The worthy Archbishup was thus placed between two fires; he showed no alarm; he never thought of escaping to the right or left. He advanced to-ward the barricude; and still accompanied by his vicars-general, he mounted it and reached the summit. He was thus in view of both parties.—

Summit. He was thus in view of both parties.—

In the attack by a battalion of the first legion on the har-ing the attack by a battalion of the first legion on the har-ling the attack by a battalion of the first legion on the har-The balls whistled round him, but at this time appeared to respect him. One of his attendants had three balls through his hat.

The mediator showed himself, and what voice

They fired low without being able to take aim, and the balls struck in general after ricochet.

The National Guards of Amiens and Rueen feught valiantly at the Clos St. Lazare. A considerable number of these corps were killed and wounded. At the corner of the Buc Chanace d'Antin a carriage was stopped, in which a corpnlent lady was found. On searching, her person was found to swelled out with cartridges. Gen. Durviver, in clearing the Hotel de Ville and the owner of the swelled out with cartridges. Gen. Durviver, in clearing the Hotel de Ville and the owner of the dark which appeared to have come from a window at insurgents, was severely wounded in the Close St. Lazare Gen. Lamoriciere had his horse killed and wounded. General Drossne, Cormandation of the Garde Mobile, was desperately wounded in the Glose of the Garde Mobile, was desperately wounded in the Guards of the Garde Mobile, was desperately wounded in the side.

A dreadfin act of butchery were consulted bout one by the insurgents at a barricade in the Fanbourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the bourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the bourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the bourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the bourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the bourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the bourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the bourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the bourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the bourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the bourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the bourgents are to the state that he was not taken five of the princate the struct of the first the state of the first the struct of the first same of them were constaints to the princate the struct of the first same of them were constaints to the first same of them were constaints to the princate them and putting them to get the first same of them were constaints. They had taken first same of the first same of them were constaints. They had taken first same of the first same of them were constaints. They ha

eral, M. Jacquemet, rejoining him, the Archbishop begged him, as a friend, to tell him what he thought of his condition. 'Is my wound scrions!' 'It is very much so!' 'Is my life in danger!' 'It is.' 'Well, then,' replied the Archbishop, 'let God be praised, and may be accept the sacrifice which I again offer him for the salvation of this misguided and the salvation of this misguided the salvation of the salvat people. May my death expiate the sins which have committed during my episcopacy.'

He afterward confessed and received the Sacra ment of Extreme Unction, preserving throughout his severe aufferings, all his presence of mind, and expressing a satisfaction full of simplicity and grandeur at having accomplished what he called his duty, 'Life is so short,' he often repeated, 'and the term which still remained to me could have been but short; I have sacrificed little for God, for the men created in His image, and repurchased in his blood. On Monday morning he was carried to his Palace, and as be passed through the streets the people all fell on their knees with

a feeling of veneration.
He was escorted to his residence by a party the Garde Mobile. The countenance of one of those gallant youths particularly etruck him as he had seen him fighting, and after having received a wound in the head wrest a sabre from the hand of his assailant. He beckoned him to approach, and having still atrength enough to raise his arms, he detached a small crucifix which he wore suspended round his neck and gave it to the young hero, saying, "Never part with this cross—place it near your heart, it will bring you happiness." The young man, whose name is Francoin Delavrignere, of the 7th company of the 4th battalion, joined his baids in an attitude of prayer, and swore to preserve forever the precious sourenir of the venerable dying prelate. The pain he suffera is stil very severe; the ball has not been extracted and his medical attendants have little hopes of his

The Actions of Monday-Pinal Defeat of the In-On Menday morning there was no awful stillness

Few individuals were seen, and no carriages except am-munition wagons and those which brought supplies for the soldiers. The "generale" was beaten at 5 o'clock in getter the members then in the polace, and announce that the insurrection was altogether suppressed on the left bank of the River; on the right bank the Paubour du Temple was taken in the night; the harrier of the Temple was free; the Faubourg St. Autoine atone or

great mins were taken to remove t tiostifities were resumed at 10 o'clock in the forenous, and, after a short content, the insurgents in the Fasheurg St. Antoine sourenlared unconditionally. This was the last stronghold of the revolt, the Clos de St. Langue having hours already stormed. In this latter place the insurgents had entrenched the menetics is a strongly fortified position, on a wide elevated plain, in the vicinity of the station of the Northern Railway. This plans, which is scattered over with out-bouses, building materials, and timber, was converted into a regular fortress, in a meaner which rendered it impregnable without a regular single. Many thousands of the insurgents were quartered inside. Various attempts had been made to carry it by storm, but in valu, and or Surviay Gen. t'avaignae determined to take it, and ordered it to be mined, advancing gans and shells against it.

mined to take it, and otdered it to be inined, advancing guins and shells against it.

After having surrendered in the morning, the insurgenisretractes, and were bomberded and attacked with shell and other ways for several hours. They had, however, finally been subdued. Six of the prisoners who were confined in the vaults of the Tuiteries, having put their heads out of the grating, were immediately brought.

On Monday avening live hundred insurgents who were captured at the Clos. St. Lazare were shot outhe sput, and four hundred more next morning. The struggle had been lacredible, and the military executions almost un.

Killed and Wounded. The wounds of Gen. Hedeau, M. Clement Thomas, a

M. Dorneawere not severe, but they were Confined to their beds. It was hoped that the life of M. Bixic would be saved. M. Bixio was Minister Plenipalentiary of the Republic at Turin, and a representative of the people. M. Amadee Thayer has died of his wounds. He was M. Amadee Thayer has died of his wounds. He was the son-in-law of Gen. Bertrand, the friend of Napoleon. The 2th regiment had less 200 men. The 2th leight ment had suffered severely. A party coming from Amiens to the assistance of the insurgents had been stopped at St. Dennis and disarmed.

The number of dead and severely wounded in terrific. The tollowing statement was given: "Commander Mason, killed; General Francais, killed; Pascal, Lieut, Col., with lesson, killed; the Representants Vavin and Quancil.

tith legion, killed; the Representants Vavin and Quanmand of the district of the Holes de Ville, and who was promoted to the rank of General de Urig de for his brave by, is said to have felleu under the balls of the insurpents. During the insurrection Coloniel Charras, Under Secretary of War, was atruck by a ball on the little plate of his best. It knocked him down, but he sustained no injury expend a violent continuous. The wound of General Bedeau was >

M. Fare, nephew of M. Bois le Compte, Musister of M. Fare, nephew of M. Bois le Comple, Muisser of France at Turin, was killed at the head of his battalion at a barricade in the Rue St. Jaques.

M. Plark Engineer in Chief of the Orleans railway, is among the nomber of the victims of the combat near the Point of Austentitz, having feeu killed by a ball while standing at a window of his office, and which was fired from a house opposite, or from the Jardiu des Plantes.

The aumber of prisoners already captured is enormous
-1,500 of them have been thrust into the cellars of the
Palale Royal, where they remain without bread, water Palaia Royal, where they remain without bread, water, and in some cases without rainers. There are also sue in the cellars in the passage under the lerrace in the Tuileries Gardens, through which Louis Chillippe succeeded in effecting his escape. The Black Hole at l'ut cutta would have been what the late George Robins called a most desirable dwelling in comparison with these dark and loathsome cellars; the horrible scenes which

The President had proposed to the Assembly a project

of law pronouncing transportation on all persons takes with arms in their bands, which had been adopted. The with arms in their hands, which had been adopted. The proposal passed unanimoustly. The families of the convicts will be allowed to go with them.

It is said that Gen. Cavalgnac has summound to his councils M. Thiers, and the new Bovernment will probably be placed under his direction.

The following decree had been published by the "Chet. Beauty Westernith." de Pouvoir Execuili:" "Every person working at the barricades shall be considered as taken with arms in his hands."—Paris, June 25.

Detailed Plan of the Operations of the immigents

P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky. Never until now was civil war carried on with such bloodthirsty ardor, and never did the plans of the insur genis appear so well devised. One is compelled to see

the editor to the parteer, were out with the National Guard. The physiognomy of Paris during the last three days is extraordinary. The general aspect is that of an immense city, the whole of whose population has sudden in dispersion of the days, the bonde varies, and the streets, are as silent as the desert, save when thussioned in broken by the tramp of troops, the beating the abrust the singlet reality of musicality is more a with prevent in the name of religion, and of the pontiff who came there to stop the effusion of blood, to save those who had taken up arms, and their wives and children.

During these ultercations, which for some time the median of the more and their wives at the control of the control of the more and their property the more and the control of the hand of the more and their property the more and the control of the help more and the more and their property the more and the control of the help more and the more and their property and the control of the help more and the control of the help more and the more and their property and the control of the help more and the more and their property.

In all the hotels of the Faubourg Saint Germain, pea the National Assembly the soldiers ou duty in that quar-ter have been supplied with wine, bread, mattrasses, and straw; and the ladies of the housea themselves have rival-ized with their domestics in attending on the soldiers. At the hotel of Marshal Soult a table for 36 persons has been

In the attack by a buttailon of the first legion on the ba-ricade Poissonniere, the builets flew in such volleys lin-the National Guards were obliged to range themselve on both sidea of the streets, in the door-ways, and behin-projections. Gen. Moline de Saint Yon, however, who was in their ranks, walked from one side to the other of

with his own hand, and only regreted that his victime M. Briarott-Thivars, sun of the "Chef de la Salubrite" at the Prefecture of Police, and Chef de Bataillou of the Garde Mobile, delivered thirty of his unfortunate brethren in arms, who had been confined by a potter of the Rue de la Roquette in one of the immense ovens which Rue de la Roquette in one of the immense ovens which serve to make pottery. M. Brissott-Thivars was locky enough to arrive a quarter of an hour after the oven was lighted, and before the mea had sustained any great

mjury.

Many of the slain among the lessurgents bear on their shoulders the brand of forcats (felous), and several handered of the leaders of the insurgents were also forcate.

Galignani's Messenger, of the Whh June, gives the following account of the scene of slanghter: the following account of the scene of slanghter:

The Quartier Latin, from the Rue de la Harpe to the Place Manbert, from the Hotel Dieu to the extremity of the Fashourg St. Mareau, has perhaps suffered most,—in this part of the capital the combat was most severe. The traces of the emerte are everywhere hornbly visible. The columns of the facade of the Pastheon are abust all clipped; the figures of the front are injured, some nompletely multihed. The left part of the anonument has also been greatly injured. At this part, the formidable barricade which defended the approaches of the Church St. Etienne din Mont was construeted, and it could only be carried by cannon.

la the interior of the Pantheon, two coloses statutes, one representing the "Rupublic," the other "Immortality," have been destroyed by the canaon, and a copy of Raphael has been pierced by a ball. In the center of the building are placed the bodies of Gen. Brew and his Aid de-Camp. The Church of St. Etienne bears the marks of balls; and the weathereock has been carried away.—The Rue St. Jacques, in the parts near the Rue des Mathurins and the bridge of the Hotel Pheu, presents the most desolate appearance. The facade of each house is riddled with balls; there is scarcely a window in the street not broken. The part which has been most ill-treated is at the end of the street. The barricade of the Place, which was valiantly attacked and taken by the Republican 1-nard, necessitated the employment of canaon.

The shop of the Deux Pierrots in ridfled with musket balls. In the Rue de ta Harpe, and other streets adjacent to the Bue St. Jacques, are municrous truces of balls, showing that in some pirts the combat must have been terrific. Many of the streets in this part of the town were barricaded. In the Bue St. Mardin, St. Dente, St. Antoine, and in a great many of the streets which lie were harricaded. In the Muses St. Mardin, St. Denin, St. Ambline, and in a great many of the streets which lie between them, may be seen startes of homes ritidled with balln; while in several places, especially in the Rue St. Antoine, perts of the shuttern, signs, etc., have been carried away by the canoton, and there it scarcety a whole window to be seen. The harricades in those quarters were very nunerous, and some of these of extraordinary strength. The Rue St. Antoine, though not very long, contained namy formidable harricades, and at each the fighting appears to have been desputate. Traces of blood may will be discovered in some places, though svent pains were taken to remove them.

A most languable and fatal occurrence took place on mutants they succeeded, and firing upon them made a general rush to effect their release. The suddensess of the attempt ted to the greatest confusion, and the Na-

A letter from Marseilles, of June 221, says: This buth erto peaceable elty is now in the greatest confusion and linorder. Some few dayasince a number of vagabone's from Paris and Lyons, under the prefext of embanking or Italy, have been seducing our workmen and exciting

a body of about 4,000, marched in procession to the bote of the prefect, demanding that the bours of labor should be reduced from eleven to len. This being refused, they reflied and formed barricades in different parts of the lown. The one erested in the Egg market was taken by town. The one erested in the figg market was taken by the National Guard and the Line, after some desperate lighting and the shedding of much blood. The loss of the National Guard in killed and wounded in upward of 50; an other of the 20th regiment of the Line was killed, and several of his men wounded.

Eight hundred of the insurgents were finally arrested, and on the 24th the National Guard had restored order for the time, but turther struggles were apprehended.

We learn by the British brig Hope, Capt. Morwhich arrived here last night, from Turk's island, that the wrecking achr. Nimble arrived at Turk's Island, June 27, having on board Mr. Wagner, passed Midshipman, of the U. S. navy, late of the U. S. schooner. On-ka-hy-e, which was lost on the 21st of June, at the Blue Hills Caicos, not far from where the U.S. ship Chippewa was wrecked some years ago. The O. was twelve days from New York for Chagres, with Messis. Wise and Appleton, charges d'affairs to Bolivia and Guatemala, on board. The U.S. consul had chaitered the brig New Orleans of N. York, to take Lieut, Berryman and crew to Chagres. The vessel was a total loss. Officers and crew and part of the materials saved - N V. Jour Commerce

The Pinter.

From Fort Manu wetcarn, that the Paymaster, Major Bryant, with a Government train of sixty wagons, together with several pieces of artillery, and some seventy mounted recruits, under Lieut. Royal, were attacked on the 18th ult., at Coon creek bottom, near Pawnee Fork, by eight hundred or a thousand Indians, who charged within fifty yards of our forces, but retreated hastily on receiving the first fire. Three Indians were killed, but only two were left on the field, the remainder having been conveyed from the field as fast as they fell. - St. Louis Reveille.

tien. Renruey Rejected. Brig. Gen. Kearney, neminated as major-general by brevet, was rejected by the Senate on Sat rday. The dispute with Col. Fremont to doubt-

ess the cause of his rejection .- Baltimore Sun, ed to fill the place of Gen. Cushing on the Court of Inquiry, in the investigation of the charges preferred against General Scott by Gea. Pill

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

H. Barclay, Russellville, Ky. Rev. Hoorea Carws, Mount Morris, Illinois llou. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. C. Il. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Clucinnati, U.

ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th ste., Philadelphia

WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston.

Calcined Plaster. D COGGINS & CO., of Philadelphia, offer for sale in

excellent shipping condition, the cheapest and best Calcined Plaster in the country, at the low rate in wholesale quantities, of \$1.374 cash, per barrel. Direct or apply to the proprietors at their manufactory at Pation's Planing Mill, Brown street wharf, or at the old stand, 10th street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia.

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,

ISAAC PUGH & Co., No. 118, Chesnul Street-PHILADELPHIA. Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of every yarlety manufactured, which they will coll wholesale and

TRA BURDSALL. No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of Ky., HAS atways for raie, Wholesaie and Retait, a full as princes of the patierns of Paper Hangines, Manufactured by HART, MONTGOMERY & Co. red by 1 Sept. 18 1847—2y,

TO THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC. BELIEVING that a well appointed flath flours in Louisville will be successfully sustained by the public, I propose the fitting up of such an establishin order to accomplish this, it is necessary for ma to procure two hundred and fifty subscribers. I enter to-

day apon the task of wilciting names, and would re-epectfully call the attention of the exizens to the onlyce. The establishment will contain 24 spacious and com-fortably furnished bath rooms—18 for gentlemen, and 6 for ladies—and will possess every requisite for Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur, Salt, Dash, and Steam The building will be located in a central part of the

elly, and apened for business in the fall,
The terms of subscription are Tan Dollars for the

EDGAIC NEEDMAN, MAIN STREET NEAR NINTH, LOUISVILLE, EY. DEALER IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN

MARBLE WORK. MONUMENTS, Temb Stones, Furniture, Chimney pieces, &c., &c. Also, Common lime, Water lime, and Plaster of Paris—wholesale and retain. I will sell work as low, and do it as well as any one in the West. Orders from the country respectfully solicated. Engraving done in the neatest style at from two to four cents per let-March 18, 2818, 3m.

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, Lezington, Ky.

In the sultry morn I go. From the dusty path there opens, Eastward, an Unknown way;

Above its windings, pleasantly, The woodland branches play. A silvery brook comes slealing From the shadow of its trees, Where slender herbs of the forest stoop

Before the entering breeze. Along those pleasant windings I would my journey lay, Where the shade is cool, and

Is not yet dried away. Path of the flowery woodland; Oh, whither doet thou lead,

Wandering by grassy orchard grounds Or by the open mead? Goest thou by nestling cottage?

Goest thou by stately hall, Where the broad elm droops, a leafy doin And woodbines flaunt the wail? By steeps where children gather Flowers of the yet fresh year?

By lonely walks where lovers stray "Ill the tender star appear? Or haply dost thou liager On barreu piains and bare; Or clamber the bold mountain side,

Into the thinner sir? Where they who jonrney upward Walk in a weary track, And oft upon the shady vale With longing eyes look back?

I hear a solemn murmur, And, listening to the sound, I know the voice of the mighty sea, Breasting the pebbly bound.

Dost thou, oh path of the woodland! End where these waters roar, Like human life on a trackless beach, With a boundless sea before? From Lamartine's History of the Girondists

Trial and Execution of Charlette Corday When she was scated on the bench of the prisoners, she was asked if she had a defender. She replied that a friend had unveau Lagarde, afterward illustrious by his defence of the Queen, and already famous for his eloquence and courage in causes of honor.

her evidence. Charlotte, moved by her grief, exclaimed-

'Yes, yes-'twas I that killed him. She then related the premeditation of the order to obtain access to him.'

else,' she replied. 'My own was sufficient; besides, you always execute badly that

which you have not devised yourself. 'What did you hate in him?' 'His crimes.

'Restore peace to my country.' Do you, then, think that you have assassinated all the Marats?' ·Since he is dead, perhaps the others will

The knife was shown her, that she might recognise it. She pushed it from her with a gesture of disgust.

'Yes,' replied she; 'I recognise it.' What persons did you visit at Caen? 'Very few; I saw Larue, a municipal of ficer, and the Cure of Saint Jean. Did you confess to a conforming or nonjuring priest?'

'Neither one nor the other. 'Since when had you formed this design?

I was a republican long before the Revolu-Fauchet was confronted with her. 'I only know Fauchet by sight,' said she, disdainfully. I look on him as a man de-

void of principles; and I despise him.' render it more certain, and observed that she mortality. must doubtless have been well exercised in crime. At this suggestion, which destroyed all her ideas, by assimilating her to profes-

sed murderers, she uttered a cry of horror. 'Oh, the monster!' exclaimed she, 'he takes me for an assassin!' Fouquier Tinville summed up, and de-

manded that sentence of death should be pas-Her defender rose. 'The necused,' said he, 'confesses her crime, she avows its long

premeditation, and gives the most overwhelming details. Citizens, this is her whole defence. This imperturbable calm and entire forgetfulness of self, which reveals no remorse in presence of death-this calm, woman leaving the bath. Her hands, bound and this forgetfulness, sublime in one point behind her back, obliged her to hold up her of view, is not natural: they can only be explained by the excitement of political fa. gave more fixity to her attitude, and ect off naticism, which placed the poignard in her hand. It is for you to decide what weight so stern a fanaticism should have in the bal- plexion, heightened by the red chemise, ance of justice. I leave all to your consciences.

The jury unanimously sentenced her to the president having asked her if she had assassination were curious to study in her anything to say relative to the punishment features the expression of that fanaticism inflicted on her, she made no reply; but turn. which might threaten them to-morrow. She ing to her defender, 'Monsieur,' said she, resembled celestial vengeance appeased 'you have defended me as I wished to be de and transfigured, and from time to time she fended; I thank you; I owe you a proof of seemed to seek a glance of intelligence on my gratitude and esteem, and I offer you which her eye could rest. Adam Lun awaitone worthy of you. These gentlemen ed the cart at the entrance of the Rue St. (pointing to the judges) have just declared Honore, and followed it to the foot of the my property confiscated; I owe something scaffold. 'He engraved in his head,' to in the prison, and I bequeath to you the pay. | quote his own words, this unintterable sweet-

painter engaged in taking her likeness; vivid flashes that broke forth like burning smilingly turned towards the artist, in order a soul as intrepid as tender. Charming eyes, that he might the better see her features .-She thought of immortality, and already sat

her, a kindred spitit attached itself to hers. and that, amidst this hostile or indifferent throng, sue possessed an unknown friend, and thanked him with a look.

This young stranger was Adam Lux, a eves followed Charlotte until she disappeared amidst the gens d'armes beneath the arch of the stairs. His thoughts never quit-

said to the concierge:

'I had hoped that we should breakfast once broken my word.' The executioner arrived; she requested

him to allow her time to finish a letter. which was neither the outpouring of weakness nor regret, but the last act of wounded triendship-addressing an eternal reproach to the cowardly spirit which had abandoned It was addressed to Doulcet de Pontecou-

lant, whom she had seen at her aunt's, and, on whom she believed she had called in

task with all possible dignity, and I shall re- mise: Blessed are the meek for they shall tain a grateful recollection of him to my last moments.

Her indignation was unjust; the young Pontecoulant, who was absent from Paris, had not received her letter; his generosity supposed his courage had failed him. The he would have accepted the office; and lucky are they who bruise not their own president then assigned her the young Chau- Charlotte bore an error and and an injustice to the scaffold.

The artist who had sketched Charlotte's and times when the advocate shared the per- painter and officer of the National Guard, il of his client. Chauveau Lagarde placed of the section of the Theatre Français. On himself at the bar. Charlotte gazed on her return to the prison, she requested the him, as though she feared lest, to save her concierge to allow him to finish his work, life, her defender would abandon some part and, on his arrival, Charlotte thanked him for the interest he appeared to take in her, The widow of Marat wept while giving and quietly sat to him, as though, while she permitted him to transmit her form and fea- destroy his own. If the host wishes to work open the door, if the knock is repeated more with their vigorous arms, till they reach the unborn generations. She conversed with sleep, he dares not, lest it seem impolite to timate with the shous for the best meat, the on, and whichever way you look you are act for three months; her project of stab. M. llauer on his profession, the events of bing him in the Convention; and the ruse the day, and the peace of mind she felt after relief to part company. A few individ- best everything. He walks up the stairs of ing fellows, laughing, chatting, and appropriate to part company. 'I confess,' said she, with humility, 'that of her young friends at Caen, and requested matter with wiser freedom. If a visitor ar or trying at the wrong door. He prides Picture Book. this means was unworthy of me; but it was him to paint a miniature from the portrait, rive, they say, "I am very busy to-day; if himself on knowing a good glass of port.

Charlotte, turning round, perceived the

Then, recovering her composure, and you please. glancing at the unfinished portrait, 'Mon-

the executioner, and, severing a lock of her are ensconced in some shaded alcove, or long fair hair, gave it to M. Hauer.

This portrait, interrupted by death, still in the possession of the family of M. llauer. The head only was painted, and parting. Lemonade and baskets of fruit the bust merely sketched. But the painter, who watched the preparations for the scaffold, was so struck with the sinister splendor added by the red chemise to the beauty tertainments, is a slight and almost unno for nothing, the want of comforts, the utter ed by Ralph, Kippis, Langhorne, Grainger, of his model, that, after Chatlotte's death, he ticed incident in these festivals of intellect painted her in this costume.

A priest, sent by the public accuser, prekilled one man to save a hundred thousand. those who have had the attention to send you were mean enough to offer only one on the chemise des condamnes. 'This.' The accuser reproached her with having said she, is the toilette of death, arranged dealt the fatal stroke downward, in order to by somewhat rude hands, but it leads to im-

She collected her long hair, looked at i for the last time, and gave it to Madame Richard. As she mounted the fatal cart, a violent storm broke over Paris, but the light ning and rain did not disperse the crowd who blocked up the squares, the hidges and the streets which she passed. Hordes of women, or rather furies, followed her, with the fiercest imprecations; but insensible to these insults, she gazed on the populace with eyes beaming with serenity and com-

The sky cleared up, and the rain, which wetted her to the skin, displayed the exquisite symmetry of her form, like those of a head, and this forced rigidity of the muscles the outlines of her figure. The rays of the setting sun fell on her head; and her comseemed of an unearthly brilliancy. Robes. pierre, Danton and Camille Desmoulins had placed themselves on her passage, to She heard their verdiet unmoved; and gaze on her; for all those who apticipated ness smid the barbarous cries of the crowd During her examination, she perceived a that look so gentle, yet penetrating—those which should have melted a stone.'

She thought of immortality, and already sat for her portrait to immortality.

Behind the painter stood a young man, whose fair hair, blue eyes and pule complex. ion marked him for a native of the North. His eyes were riveted on the prisoner; and at each reply he shuddered and changed color. He seemed to drink in her words, and to associate himself, by gesture, attitude and enthusiasm, with the rentiments she expressed. Unable, frequently, to repress his emotion, he drew to himself, by involuntary exclamations, the attention of the audience and of Charlotte Cordsy. At the moment Thus an enthusiastic and unearthly at

when the President passed sentence of death, placed herself under the axe. The heavy be young man rose from his seat, with the blade fell, and her head rolled on the scargesture of a man who protests from the bet fold. One of the assistants, named Legros, bers. He is waited upon by an old laun

Mocial Intercourse.

BY MED. CHILD. There is a false necessity with which we

inherit the earth.

But I shall be misunderstood-misrepre-

And what if thou art? They who throw who read this to be truthful and free to say of sects and parties, of clans and classes.

What is there of joyful freedom in our social intercourse? We meet to see each other, and not a peep do we get under the thick, stifling veil which each carries about

At some houses in Florence, large pargroups dutted about the room, in mirthful or serious conversation. No one is required to speak to his host, either entering or destand here and there on the side tables, that

you, but I need not your ministry. The kind of cake to your company, and to put blood I have spilt, and my own, which I am less shortening in the undercrust of your about to shed, are the only sacrifices I can pies than the upper. Let Mrs. Smith talk offer the Eternal.' The executioner then according to her gifts; be thou assured that cut off her hair, bound her hands, and put all living souls love freedom better than cakes or under crust.

> He aims at power of the nublest kind, Who tames the stubborn passions of his mind, And reigns the monarch of his own desires.

Female Society.

You know my opinion of female society. Without it, we should degenerate into brutes. This observation applies with tenfold force to young men, and those who are in the

Time to Die thie Trath has Taught.

BT CHARLES SWAIN. Time to me this truth has taught, ('Tis a truth that's worth revealing.' More offend from want of thought. Than from any went of feeling: If advice we would convey,
There's a time we should convey it,

If we've but a word to say,
There's a time in which to say it. Oft unknowingly the tongue Touches on a chord so aching, That a word or accent wrong, Pains the heart almost to breaking; Many a fault of human blindness. Has been snothed or turned aside

By a quiet voice of kindness.

selff. Han va st cor. ca- the tante and a car.

THE MODEL BACHELOR lives in Cham-

you wish to ride, there are horses and sad-lile is the layorite stalking-horse of the hus Suddenly, a gentle knock was heard at dles in the stables; if you wish to read, there bands, who are out late but they are sure to "Who inspired you with this hatred of the door, and the executioner entered .- are books in the parlor; if you want to work, have been with him. Every "glass too much" 'I did not need the hatred of any one scissors and red chemise he carried over his want to romp, the cl ldren are at play in all the half-prices at the theatre; all the din-sale, so fondly cared for hy the present aryou please, and while you are here do as hear him no great affection, and generally lation. Scarcely a week passed in which a

heart's content. and dies the Model Bachelor. - Punch.

In accompanying these songs, and also on the occasion of the religious solemnities. which shall be more particularly mentioned lower down, the Ostyaks make use of two kinds of stringed instruments, invented by themselves at some remote period. One of prime of manhood. For, after a certain these is shaped like a boat with five strings, time of life, the literary man may make a and is called dombra; which furnishes shift (a poor one I grant) to do without the another remarkable proof of the relationsociety of ladies. To a young man, noth- ship of the Ostyaks to the Majars, for the ing is so important as a spirit of devotion latter have at the present day a precisely (next to his Creator) to some amiable wo- similar instrument, to which they give the man, whose image may occupy his heart, name of tombora. The other Ostyak inand guard it from the pollution which besets strument, which is larger than the dombre. it on all sides. A men oughtto chouse his and has eight strings, bears the name nuruwife, as Mrs. Primrose did her wedding ista yukh khotuing-an expression which gown, for qualities that 'wear well.' One the Russians interpret, not improperly, by thing, at least, is true, that if matrimony has the word lebed, 'a swan,' for such, in fact, is carcs, cellinacy has no pleasures. A New. is the meaning of the last term of the Os. ton, or a mere scholar may find employ. tyak denomination. It is obvious that ir ment in study; a man of literary taste can this instance, the Ostyaks have had in view receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but the well-known story of the singing of the a man must have a bosom friend, and chil- swan, which is by no means without foundren round him, to cherish and support the dation, for the notes occasionally uttered by dreariness of old age.—John Randolph. dation, for the notes occasionally uttered by the cygnus olor, when in a state of freedom. the cygnus olor, when in a state of freedom. and particularly during the spring, are in fact most beautifully clear and loud; and that this bird, when wounded, pours forth its last breath in such notes, is now known for certain. The popular songs of the Russians also, which are particularly rich in imagery derived from the observation of aquatic fowl, celebrate perpetually the fine voice of the swan; and it is to be remarked more. over, that the Chinese goose (anser cygnoides), which the Russians domesticate, bears the title of swonkoi, or 'sweet-voiced.' Nay. it is even likely that the name of one of the must ancient of the Russian stringed instrunents, the gusli, or dulcimer, is derived

In the spirit of most men lies a creative only our hearts have learned. - Richter. power, which only needs the right moment to call forth the spark.

Good and Ili Fortune. Good fortune is the ordeal by fire, m tune the ordeal by water.—Richter. Nables is the most animated, the most

a chop without burning his fingers. He gave sign of its external life; but along the coronets on the seal. He remarked to Mr. movements of Germany with those of to ductile gold. This is the presence of ver in his trousers, after they have been the dark forest of masts, the revolving light pauper or peer, the letters seemed equally more together, but the judges detained me so long that you must forgive me for having that he is equally afraid of thee. He has bound thy hands and thou hast fettered his linen—at least she charges for it. He bles where the watermelons were sold, dishis neck without a groan. He shines most the criers of aqua gelata, who appeared he never knows what he has in his pocket, at a supper party. He brews a bowl of everywhere welcomed. Sometimes the low- or what he has not, they were never afterpunch, and mixes a lobster salad better than er class of people improve the iced-water by wards missed." any man-so he says at least. He sings a the introduction of a few drops of anisced stones at what is above them, receive mis- good song with a noisy chorus, and makes but often they will merely take a lump of dertaken this office, but not seeing him, she and courage were a sufficient guaranty that siles track again by the law of gravity; and a speech without being "anaecustomed to ice in their mouths, and even the babies will public speaking." He runs through a per- suck it eagerly. At almost every corner are faces. Would that I could persuade all son's health neater than anybody else, and tubs supporting a sort of stage, on which serves up a toast in a most glowing style, rope-dancers and conjurors are exhibiting what they think, and act what they feel, to but does not stuff society with nothing else their feats; here a juggler is plunging a likeness at the tribunal, was M. Hauer, a cast from them like ropes of sand, all fear all the evening. He is anniable to the fair knife into his throat—there Puneinello is sex, and hands cups of tea and glasses of teasing a poor fisherman-further on, a pret negus, without spilling them. He is in great ty little girl is displaying her skill on the demand as a godfather, and keeps a silver rope, and others performing a little comedy; mug on hand, ready for the occasion. He and all have a numerous audience. Fathers enjoys his comforts and doesn't dine at home, and mothers lift up the smallest of their him. We visit to enjoy ourselves, and our for he has no cook. He studies his ease, children in their arms, great boys, nearly host takes away all our freedom, while we but jumps up readily on a cold morning to naked, force their way through the crowd tures to posterity, she also charged him to or ride, he dares not, lest it seem impolite than three times. He knows where the best front row, soldiers, jesting with their fair hand down her mind and her patriotism to to the guests; if the guest wishes to read or dinners are to be had about town, and is in ones, cast but half an eye to what is going the host; so they remain slaves, and feel it best fish, the best game, the best cigars, the sure to see monks—fat, jolly, sensual-look. she had employed to obtain access to him. the execution of her design; she also spoke uals, mostly in foreign lands, arrange this his chambers in the dark, without falling plauding like all the rest.—The Italian

Periodicals were the fashion of the day they were the means of those rapid returns the men are raking huy in the fields; if you is put down to him; every visit to the docks; of that perpetual interchange of bargain and the court; if you want to talk to me, I can ners and suppers, no matter where, are at biters of literature; and were now univerwhat! already,' exclaimed she, turning be with you at such in hour. Go where his persnasion. The wives, consequently, sally the favorite channel of literary specing. convey their opinion by coupling his name new magazine or paper did not start into with the prefix "That," very strongly itali- life, to die or live, as might be. Even Field-What did you hope to effect by killing sieur,' said she to the artist, 'I know not ties meet without the slightest preparation. cised. His good humor, however compuers ing, had turned from his Jonathan Wild how to thank you for the trouble you have It is understood that, on some particular them, and he is welcome at every family the Great, to his Jacobite Journal. True taken; I have only this to offer you. Keep evening of the week, a lady or a gentleman table. He sees everything, is seen every. Patriot, and Champion; and from his Tom it in memory of your kindness and my grati. always receive their friends. In one room where, and searcely earcs anything for any. Jones and Amelia, sought refuge in his Co. are books and flowers; in another pictures body-excepting himself. His great object vent Garden Journal. We have the names As she spoke, she took the seissors from and engravings; in a third music. Couples of life is enjoyment, and he succeeds to his of lifty-five papers of the date of a few years before this, regularly published every week. Suddenly he is missed. He is not seen A more important literary venture, in the for weeks. He is entombed alive in his nature of a review, and with a title expres dreary chambers with the guut, and only sive of the fate of letters, the Grub Street his laundress to tend him at distant intervals. Journal, had been brought to a close in The long days, the never-ending nights, the 1737. Six years earlier than that, for a all may take who like; but eating, which racking pain, the cross old woman, who longer life, Cave issued the first number of constitutes so large a part of American en makes a favor of everything and is grateful the Gentleman's Magazine. Griffiths, aid homelessness of the place, strike a chill to and others, followed with the earliest regular and taste. Wouldst thou like to see such his heart, and he would willingly give all Review which can be said to have succeed social freecom introduced here? Then do his past enjoyments for one kind voice to ed, and in 1749 began, on Whig princi-Since the 31st of May, when the deputies of the people were arrested. I have of religion. 'Thank,' said she to him, difference to Mrs. Smith's assertions that altered man. He finds out a young niece the Tories opposed it with the Critical whom he has never seen. He buys a house which, with slight alteration of title, existed and gives it to her, to allow him to live in to a very recent date, more strongly tainted it. She nurses him in all his sickness, and with High Church advocacy, and quasi Pobears all his ill-humor. He leaves her his pish principles, than when the first number, little property, is as kind to her as the gout sent forth under the editorship of Smollett, will allow him to be, and is lamented at his in 1756, was on those very grounds assaildeath by one person at least.—Thus lives ed. In the May of that year of Goldsmith's life to which I have now arrived, another review, the Universal, began a short exis-

> tor being Samuel Johnson, at this time wholly devoted to it. - Foster's Goldsmith.

> tence of three years; its principal contribu-

Sources of Morni Strength. What is radically false can give no strength. Women have a great deal of modesty, delicacy, and feminine refinement, but they are not taught the principles from which these ought to spring as natural fruits. Certain qualities are praised, but it is like children who make a garden by sticking full-blown flowers into the ground and expecting them to keep their bloom. Those who instruct them do not go to the real nciple which shall teach them to discern ight from wrong, nor give them any strong truthe by which to guide their steps amor hem: therefore we find that all the talk they have heard about "graceful modesty" and "female delicacy" does not enable them to stand against the stern malities of a strong temptation; propriety carnot swallow up passion.—The Helf Sisters:

A child, one too wise and good for this world, saw on a summer's morning that the tlew drops did not lie and glitter upon the flowers, for the angry sun came in its might and dried than up, and they were seen no more. Soon a rainbow was seen in the clouds, and his father told him, "There are the dewdrops over which thou didst grieve, and they now shine in splendor in heaven, and they now shine in splendor in heaven, and does anything remarkable once if

from the word gus, (goose,) in a manner . Oh, be assured, a real, great misfortune. analogous to the Ostyak khotuing. We which visits thy fellow-men as well as thy shall show hereafter, that the national mel. self, comes but seldon. The sun is selodies of Keinchatka originated unquestiona-bly in the imitation of the cries of sea fowl. In the monotonous songs of the Ostyaks, rising of any pleasure, but only at its overone hears little besides the fundamental setting; on the other hand, when in sorrow, note and minor third, and more rarely, the we are astonished at its commencement, fifth also .- Erman's Travels in Siberia. and think its termination the most natural thing in the world. What a strange astron.

Grief and Joy.

It is easier to conceal great grief, than great joy, though our acquaintance sympa. cellence. This is an eternal truth, although thise more with the former than with the latter.—Richter.

Ler.—Richter.

Chronical great greet, than it may be some mistake. A thermometer vanity cannot be brought to believe, or independent of the control of the contr ter.—Richter.

Prof. Smyth was waiting one morning splendid city of Italy: and shines the more for him in his ante-room, and happened to tom of his heart, and then sunk back, as took it in his hand and struck it on the though his strength had failed him. Charbeek. It is said that a deep crimson suflotte, insensible to her own fate, perceived this movement, and comprehended that, at modesty had for an instant lasted longer the moment when all on earth abandoned every than life.

The sees her once a week, to pay her her land deem retained middle of the room, covered with manufacture wages; but hears her every morning putting long at the custom-house, and night had scripts, plays, pamphlets, and papers of list room to rights. He rises late. He is spread her wings over the earth as we drove every description. As he proceeded to tunnate the moment when all on earth abandoned every than life. erally of a murning. He understands the Ruma, which is situated on the sea-shore,— tions, he observed that most of the letters and giving Tai-Yeng a receipt for them. principle of boiling a kettle, and can cook Vesuvius was hidden from us, for no flame were unopened, and that some of them had bears all misfortunes with equanimity, and sides of the harbor, countless little lamps was sitting by the fire, having also for a German republican, sent to Paris liv the revolutionists of Mayence, to concert the revolutionists of Mayence, the revolutionists of Mayence and the revolu France, in the common cause of human reasun and the liberty of the people. His reasurers and the liberty of the people and the liberty of the influence, men and women check their best impulses, suppress their highest thoughts.—
Each long for the full communion with other souls, but dare not give utterance to its souls, but dare not give utterance to its morning. Whet birders? The force of the same in the darkness. Name and or the other side of the workt—
seen in the evening, by any one who wishes ing myself much as you are doing, and for the other side of the workt—
the same reason, and what should I see they could seen a button for years. He can be the other side of the workt—
the same reason, and what should I see they could seen a button for years. He can button for years. On her return to the Conciergerie, which was so soon to yield her up to the scaffold, Charlotte Corday smiled on her companions Charlotte Corday smiled on her companions are the fresh and has not seen a button for years. He can not tell who drinks the grog, or what becomes of all the empty bottles. He wonders who has taken his Wavetly Novels, were going on; the booths of the dealers in from Mr. Sheridan, dated Bath, and head-Charlotte Corday smiled on her companions in prison, who had ranged themselves in the corridors and courts to see her pass. She in prison, who had ranged themselves in the corridors and courts to see her pass. She in the corridors and courts to see her pass. She in the corridors and courts to see her pass. She in the corridors and courts to see her pass. She in the corridors and courts to see her pass. She in the corridors and lemonade were gaily lit and the third with another in some clique; excepting the second volume of the Pirate. It is only allowed one pair of boots per decorated, and men, naked to the waist, with looking men, and in courts to see her pass. She looking men, and in courts to see her pass. sentation of some political party. Thou are afraid of thy neighbor, and knowest not clean them himself, or wait till the follow- on their heads, were crying various dainties. the meantime, I suppose some one had giv. en him a seat in his earriage up to town, and his application to me had never been aries, 20t. Receipts, £16,137 9s. 2d, ben feet. It were wiser for both to snap the im- takes everything good-humoredly, but is a playing whole fruit in its bright green cov. more thought of; and, therefore, there lay aginary bond and walk onward unshackled. It the put ont if he finds he has left his latch little put ont if he finds he has left his latch wey in his other coat, and that he cannot thou wouldst free mankind, be free; if thou get in. He is a little ruffled, also, when wouldst have a brother frank to thee, be frank with him.

But what will people say?

What does it concern thee what they

What does it concern thee what they

But what will people say?

What does it concern thee what they

What does it concern thee what they

But what will people say?

What does it concern thee what they

What does it concern thee what they

But what will people say?

What does it concern thee what they

But what will people say?

But what will people say?

But what will people say?

What does it concern thee what they

But what will people say?

But what will peop say?-thy life is not in their hands. They after in society, and is a great diner-out. He of diet; and by the sea-shore were chairs oc- do for such a master? The other morning can give thee nothing of real value nor take can tie his handkerchief in a hundred dif- cupied by amateurs of dysters, for whom the I went to settle his room after he had gone from thee anything that is worth having. erent ways, and cuts an orange into the sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as out, and on throwing open the windows, on whom she believed she had called in vain to be her defender. The letter was as follows:

'Doulcet de Pontecoulant is a coward to have refused to defend me when it was so have refused to defend me when it was so easy. He who undertook it performed his case.

'Be with naving open the windows, and cuts an orange into the sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on throwing open the windows, sellers were opening the Frutti de Mare, as lout, and on the Mare and Salar and on the Mare a knees, reckless of his trousers, and hang on tions, and these again were eibowed aside by the bank notes into the casement; and, as

Muidenhood.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW. Maiden! with the meek, brown eyes, In whose orbs a shadow lies.

Like the dusk in evening skies! Thou, whose locks outshine the sun. Golden tresses, wreathed in one, As the braided streamlets run!

Standing with reluctant feet. Where the brook and rivermeet Womanhood and childhood fleet

Gazing, with a timid glance, On the brooklet's swift advance, On the river's broad expanse!

Deep and still, that gliding stream Beautiful to thee must seem, As the river of a dream. Then why pause with indecision

When bright angels in thy vision Beckon thee to fields Elysian? Seest flow shadows sailing by, As the dove, with startled eye,

Hear'st thou voices on the shore, That our ears peterive no more, Deafen'd by the calaract's roar!

O, thou child of many prayers! Life hath quicksands—Life hath snares! Care and age come unawates!

Like the swell of some sweet tune. Morn is risen into noon, May glides onward into June. Childhood is the bough where slumber'd

Buds and biossoms many number'd:-Age, that bough with snows encumber'd, Gather then each flower that grows, When the young heart overflows.

Bear a lily in thy hand: Gates of brass cannot withstand One touch of that magic wand

Bear through sorrow, wrong and ruth, On thy lips the smile of truth. Oh, that dew like balm shall steal Into wounds that cannot heal,

Even as sleep our eyes doth seal: And that smile, like sunshine, dart Into many a sunless heart. For a smile of God thou art.

Relations of the Sexes. The editor of the National Era, in reply to a correspondent, says. "As to our own creed, we think it highly orthodox. We believe that woman was taken at first from the side of man, but that ever since man has been born of woman; that they are both very indispensable to each other, and if 'man, the hermit, sighed till woman smiled' she would have done the same thing, had not her full gaze, on first awaking to life, rested upon him: that if, in a certain sense, man is the head of the woman, woman is the heart of man in a good many senses; that there is no conflict of rights, or so far as we have ascertained, no natural hostility

between the sexes; that the crowning glory of each is the well-ordered family, where husband and wife rule each other by love and reason, without rudo appeals to prerogative on one side, or necessity or suffering submission on the other—both equally loved and respected by their children, both equally loving and reverancing the great Father of All."

apected in the world for having a good opinion of himself, for he is very often taken by surprise, and is naturally uplifted when he finds himself a greater character than he supposed he was Such men remind me of the villages round London, which are gradually absorbed by the growth of the city; and then, forgotting they were once dirty little hamlets. dirty little hamlete, take upon themselves airs as being a part of the metropolis.—

and they now shine in splendor in heaven, and no foot can crush them; and remember my child, if thou vanishest soon from earth, it will be to shine in heaven — Righter.

have the states reads of the size of life. If a man sheezes, if the repeats it, we soon or three days before they are used.—English proper. it will be to shine in heaven.—Richter. say God bless him; but if he repeats it half

> How precious is a friend when we are solitary and alone! It is not surprising that we have as little love for each other. we have as little love for each other as wasps or spiders, when we consider that a man itt a country town has some five or ten thousand people to love, and in a large city the consideration of the same cow, and stood 36 hours. The would warrant the opinion that cream is cast appearance of the constant of the same cow, and stood 36 hours. The would warrant the opinion that cream is cast appearance of the constant of the same cow, and stood 36 hours.

MISSIONARIES IN CHIRL-Wedens

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

ces. They were sent as prisoners lo were liberated on the 7th of March came' says the letter, "from their place

LONGON CITY Mission, -Number of peful signs of conversion to God, and in t other cases there had been palpable evalue

The General Synod of the Lutherna (In has just finished a session of five days. It appears that their clergy now number about on they have under their charge 1650 congress to which are attached 200,000 mem yearly increase by emigration is 20,000, and by membership, 2,000. They also possess three corporated colleges, and five theological senses, ries, in which 150 young men are in county preparation for the ministry.

BOARD OF EDUCATION IN NEW YORK CITY. The Committee reported that the sum accessive to be raised for school purposes the current von. will be \$258,708 90, of which \$15,000 will be for the building of a free Academy, and \$15,000 with for evening achools.

Professors for Wiscossir.—Mr. Emence, late Tutorin Yale College, and Mr. Jackson J. Bushnell, of the same class have been elected, the former Professor of Languages, the latter Professor of Mathematica, in the new College at Beloit, Wisconsin. ABANDONED THE STAVE TRADE.—It is stated by a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune that Mr. H. Slatter, the notorious slave dealer at Baltimore, who purchased the fugitives from Wash.

ington, recently recaptured, has abandoned the slave traffic, and closed finally his slave market EDUCATION IN MASHACHUSETTS .- At the lown neeting in Springfield, \$29,595 were voted for

expenditures of the current your-one-half for

AGRICULTURAL

REFECT OF STOPPING POTATO SHOOTS. -A far ner on the Island of Valencia, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, on the 4th of April, when the stalks of his potatoes were about 9 inches high. plached off half an Inch from their to agreeably to the plan recommended by Docto Klotzech. On the 25th of the same mouth, the operation was repeated, and the result was, that peared more vigorous than those in the other part of the field, which had been left to grow a

How to Kill Worms .- For lawns, welling water-for gravel walks, corrosive sublimate

How to GET RID OF HOUSE BUGS .- Pul down all loose paper, remove all loose plants, take ap all old carpeting, &c., and costan them with fire. Fill up all cracks in the was and ceiling with a mixture of corrosive selemate and plaster of Paris, or putty; also, all enture, and the joints of bedsteads, with corresponding to and soft soap. By these means you will exterminate the bugs, but not otherwise-Foreign Paper.

ORNAMENTAL WATER FOWLS are advertised for sale in London, consisting of black and white swans, Egyptian, Canada, China, barasie, brent and laughing geese, sheldrakes, pistal, widgeon, summer and winter teal, shovellers, Gadwall, Labrador, gold-eyed and dua diren, Carolina ducks, &c., domesticated and pisionel also Spanish, Cochin-China, Malay, Poland, Surrey and Dorking fowls; white Japan, pred and common pea fowl

FATTENING POULTRY .- Coop up poultry to fatten, and they will do well up to 12 or 14 days. Keep them in the coops beyond that time, and feed them as much as you like, they will grow leaner every day until they grow a skinful of bones, and die.—Agricultural Gasette.

butter only for my own breakfout, I lay a sheet of blotting paper upon a plate and your thecreas apon, it. In a short time the milk filters through and the batter is formed. If I wish to expedit the operation, I turn the paper over gently spot the cream, and keep it in contact for a few moments, and then press upon it, and the batter if mit it to revere pressure by a sorew press, it be-comes as hard as when frozen. I cannot thick but the simplicity of this mode of proceeding would be universally adopted, if any bester mafor the filter—the paper adhering too firmly to the batter, and the finest musitu admitting the passage of the cream .- Gardener's Chronicle

SHORING HORSES .- At a meeting of the Roy. ing injury to the hoof; such, for instance, so contractions, brittleness, sand cracks, or even disease of the foot itself, as thrushes, cankercorus, &c., and perfectly regain its original clai-ticity and firmness. The mode in question had been practised by Professor Sewell for the last thirty years.

Mode of Bottling Faurt. Fill the bottles quite full with fruit not quite ripe; place them. with the corks put lightly into them, into a cop-

INTERESTING DAIRY EXPERIMENT.—Many observations have been made as to the best depth of milk for casting up the greatest proportion of cream. I lately found the following result. A lactometer of usual width, 1014 inches high. ten or twenty times as many; but if you want a trial keep a light house for a month.

[Richter.]

Remember that labor is necessary to ex.

[Richter.]

Remember that labor is necessary to ex.

[Richter.]

Remember that labor is necessary to ex.

[Here must be some initiate.]

A thermometer